

## PREMIER TUAN ILL; RESIGNATION ISN'T ACCEPTED THOUGH

Idea of Non-Military Cabinet Under Tong Shao-yi  
Gaining Favor

## POSITION OF NAVY

Yang Shan-teh Deputed To  
Arrange Cancellation  
Of Independence

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, July 29.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui suddenly sent in his resignation on the ground of illness, without mentioning politics, but it has been rejected by President Li Yuan-hung. Parliament will be reopened on August 1, though there is not a quorum.

The formation of a non-military Cabinet by Tong Shao-yi, with Wen Chung-yao, Yin Ju-ji and Feng Kuo-chang as Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and War, respectively, is gaining in favor here.

Admiral Li Ting-hsing's claim to the title of Commander-in-Chief of the navy has not been recognized by the Cabinet, which has ordered General Yang Shan-teh to approach the commanders of the warships at Woosung about the cancellation of the navy's independence.

Chen Chin-tao's proposed Quintuple and American loans of \$50,000,000 have failed, on account of the unsettled political situation.

Li Lieh-chun Defeated

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 28.—Lung Chi-kwang's forces repulsed the attack made by Li Lieh-chun's troops on White Cloud Mountain, yesterday. Li Lieh-chun, after three successive assaults on the Arsenal at Shekchen, was driven back. The arsenal compound was damaged.

Lung Chi-kwang is issuing \$2,000,000 of paper money, which the Republicans are repudiating.

Lung Willing to Retire  
But Won't Be Forced

Special Correspondent of The China Press

Canton, July 23.—Up to the present, the republicans, under Ngai Bong-ping, have captured Kongmou; also Tai Leong, at Shuntak; under Mok Wing-sun and Li Yue-hong, have taken Fatshan; while Li Lieh-chun's van-guards are pressing towards Canton from the north.

Lung is unwilling to be forced to retire in disgrace; otherwise, he will be glad to leave the government to others. He is still insisting that representative Cantonese should step in, but, owing to the armed strength of the republicans, assisted by non-Cantonese military men like Li Lieh-chun and the lot, it is doubtful if civilians will be able to handle the situation just now.

Many robbers and pirates are taking advantage of the trouble to rob the small towns. So far more than twenty towns have been looted in the fighting districts, according to general reports, which, of course, cannot now be confirmed; but there is no doubt that the situation is bad.

Foreigners, while unexcited, are all preparing for eventualities and the authorities at Shameen are in frequent communication with Hongkong.

The Wongshe Station of the Canton-Hankow Railroad has been occupied by the republicans. Today all trains of the Chinese lines are under military direction.

Presidential Message  
At Parliament Opening

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 29.—The new Parliament has been rather unexpectedly convened for August 1. President Li Yuan-hung will attend the opening ceremony and read a message laying stress upon his respect for the constitution. Wang Chia-hsiang, Chairman of Parliament, will then formally open the session, whereupon his secretary will read the mandate of the President convoking the Parliament.

Afterwards, President Li Yuan-hung will deliver an address of welcome to the members of Parliament. The whole opening ceremony

(Continued on Page 2)

## Canal Defense Needs Much Wider Zone,—Gen. Edwards

Advises That It Should Be at Least Thirty Miles; 'No  
Single Element in Preparations Can Be Neglected'

Panama, June 8.—The report that had the British Grand Fleet arrived an hour sooner the German fleet that fought Admiral Beatty's fleet would have been captured or destroyed is being discussed by the officers of the canal garrison with a very large degree of interest.

Gen. Edwards and his staff seem to see in the recent exits of the German fleet from its base at Wilhelmshaven extraordinary facts bearing upon the military problem that will confront a United States fleet that emerges from the Pacific entrance of the canal when there is a powerful enemy fleet of strength waiting near the canal entrance.

The opinion of military men is now made up that additional heavy guns must be placed on Taboga Island about twelve miles from the canal exit in order to hold an enemy fleet at a distance beyond which it cannot damage our fleet before it can take battle formation.

Congress Warned

For the general information of Congress Gen. Edwards has had prepared a memorandum of the report given to him by the army and navy officers of his staff who were appointed to consider the subject of acquiring additional land at the Atlantic and the Pacific entrance, to be used for fortification purposes.

Following is a copy of this memorandum:

"In connection with the general proposition for acquiring additional land east and west of the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal it may be stated that, beyond any doubt, were the United States engaged at the present time in negotiating for the strip of land heretofore acquired and known as the Canal Zone, a much larger amount of territory than the ten-mile-wide strip originally acquired would now be insisted upon.

"Both military and naval officers, and especially those of both services who have been stationed in the Canal Zone, and in waters adjacent thereto, are agreed that the zone should not be less than thirty miles in width and preferably forty miles.

Lessons of the Great War

"The present European war has proved that, as in the case of Dunkirk, a town can be subjected to an effective bombardment by artillery, aided by airships, with the hostile guns emplaced at a distance of twenty-two or twenty-three miles from their objective. While such distances may be regarded as extreme, and while it does not seem likely that a hostile expeditionary force will succeed in transporting and landing guns of caliber sufficient to bombard the canal from distances as great as the above, it is nevertheless entirely practicable to transport and land, without great difficulty, guns of a caliber sufficient to effectively bombard the canal at distances varying from 12,000 to 20,000 yards. So that if the canal is to be regarded as reasonably secure from hostile attack we must be prepared to prevent an enemy from reaching a point within from twelve to fifteen miles of the locks and other vulnerable utilities of the canal. This can only be done by going out to meet the enemy wherever he may elect to land his troops, by opposing his advance by every means in our power and by establishing field works several

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## Germany Is Seizing All The Grain Crops

Minister of Agriculture Orders  
Purchase of Entire Yield  
At Fixed Prices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 28.—The Hanseatic states that the Minister of Agriculture has intimated that it is necessary to seize all wheat, oats and barley, for feeding purposes. He has ordered the purchase of all corn in the fields at fixed prices.

## HAIG THANKS WORKERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—Replying to the message of congratulation from the General Federation of Trade Unions, General Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed his warmest thanks, saying: "All ranks realise how much their success is due to the patriotism, self-sacrifice and whole-hearted co-operation of their brother workmen at home."

## Big Belgian Victory On Victoria Nyanza

Rout Strong German Force, Cap-  
ture Convoy and Occupy  
Maria Hill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Koroswe (Tanga Railway), July 27.—The Belgians have occupied Maria Hill, 100 miles south of Muanza, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, after a successful progress along the west of the lake, where they captured an enemy convoy of 1,000 porters, with loads of rifles, munitions and supplies, defeated an enemy force 600 strong and captured 4,000 natives. Altogether, the Belgians have captured 190 whites.

## ITALIANS BEAT AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 28.—An official communiqué reports: Strong night attacks made by the enemy in Posina Valley and at Setti Communi were repulsed, with heavy loss.

## S.S. BRUSSELS' CAPTAIN IS SHOT BY GERMANS

Officer of Captured Vessel Exec-  
uted for Attempting To  
Ram the U-33

TRIED AS FRANC-TIREUR

Ignored Signal to Stop, Turned  
And Went Full Speed  
At Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 28.—A Berlin official communiqué states that Captain Fryatt, of the Great Eastern s.s. Brussels, which was recently captured by the Germans, has been shot for attempting to ram the submarine U-33.

## Capt. Fryatt Carried Out

Admiralty's Instructions  
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 27.—The following report was received from Brugge on July 27: In the proceedings of the field court of the Navy Corps against Captain Charles Fryatt, of the British steamer Brussels, which was brought in as a prize, Fryatt has been sentenced to death, because, although not belonging to the armed forces, he tried to ram the German submarine U-33 on March 28, 1915, near the Maas lightship.

Fryatt, as well as the first officer and the first engineer, had received golden watches from the British Admiralty for "brave conduct," and were mentioned in the House of Commons. The submarine U-33 had signalled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt did not heed the signal and turned towards the submarine at high speed, the submarine managing to escape only by immediately diving a few meters.

Fryatt admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. The sentence has been confirmed and Fryatt will be shot "for franc-tireur crime against armed German sea forces."

## MR. GINNELL, IRISH M.P., FINED £100, OR 6 WEEKS

Nationalist Member Is Convict-  
ed of Offence Under De-  
fence of Realm Act

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—Mr. Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist M.P. for West Meath, was charged under the Defence of the Realm Act, at Bow Street, today and fined £100, or an alternative of six weeks imprisonment.

## Australian Objection To War Commissions

'Fight On!' Is Watchword, Says  
Melbourne Argus; 'Nothing  
Else Matters'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, July 28.—The Argus regrets the appointment of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia commissions and suggests that the Commonwealth Government should inform the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher that it does not desire a seat on the former. It says: "Fight on!" is Australia's watch-word. "Nothing else matters."

London, July 27.—The House of Commons has adopted an amendment that the Mesopotamia commission shall first inquire into the provision for sick and wounded and report the result before proceeding with the rest of the inquiry.

## Gun-Boats In Action Along the Euphrates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—General Sir Percy Lake reports that the situation in Mesopotamia shows no change, except that two gun-boats were fired on from the banks of the Euphrates, in the neighborhood of Khid. They replied, inflicting casualties on the enemy. Our losses were one naval officer and five men.

## DEUTSCHLAND DECIDES TO WAIT FOR A WEEK

'Customs Doing All They Can  
To Aid Her,' States Ger-  
man Report

KEEP MANIFEST SECRET

Five U. S. Men-of-War, Several  
Aeroplanes Are Guarding  
American Neutrality

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 27.—It is reported from Baltimore that the German Consul, Luederitz, stated that the submarine-merchantman Deutschland will not sail for another week. The Customs officials at Baltimore are doing all they can to aid the Deutschland. The manifest of the Deutschland will not be published.

At present, five American men-of-war and several aeroplanes are guarding American neutrality near Cape Henry and Cape Charles against the over-eagerness of British and French warships, waiting for the Deutschland.

## French Pass Sentence Of Death on Woman

Condemned for Treason And  
Spying, Her Appeal Is  
Thrown Out

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 27.—A woman named Pfadt was sentenced to death for treason and spying by the French military court of the 15th region, at Marseilles, on May 18. The supreme court having rejected the appeal, the death sentence has become valid.

## Russians Gain Ground N. E. of Svenintschi

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 27.—Eastern theater.—The Russians, without success, attacked the German positions on the Schara, north-west of Lyachovitschi. West of Beresteczke, the Russians were likewise bloodily repulsed.

An advanced-guards' engagement on the Kopika, south of Vida, resulted in heavy losses for the enemy.

Elsewhere, nothing of importance occurred.

July 28.—Army group of von Hindenburg: The situation is generally unchanged.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The Russians renewed their attacks. Yesterday afternoon, they attacked six times with two army corps, on the front Skrobova-Vygoada, east of Goroditsche, but without success. Further attacks are going on.

The attacking waves of two divisions ebbed back several times before the German positions on the Schara, north-west of Lyachovitschi. The enemy suffered the heaviest losses.

Army group of von Linsingen: Russian attacks north-east of Svenintschi in the beginning gained some ground; the counter-attacks are still going on. The Austrians and Hungarians, near Postomy, drove the Russians from their advanced positions.

Balkan theater.—North-west and north of Vodena, there were minor engagements in the foreground of the Bulgarian positions. The enemy's losses are considerable.

July 28.—Army group of von Linsingen: Russian attacks north-east of Svenintschi in the beginning gained some ground; the counter-attacks are still going on. The Austrians and Hungarians, near Postomy, drove the Russians from their advanced positions.

Further, the unarmed steamer Albanian, 1,100 tons, off the Island of Dulin, was sunk, without any warning, by two torpedoes, probably fired by an Italian submarine. Three sailors were drowned.

French aeroplanes bombed the rail-way north of Tergnier and the station at Chauny, also enemy convoys and military establishments.

Paris, July 28.—The official com-

muniqué issued this afternoon stated:

A German attack west of Thiaumont was completely checked by heavy artillery-fire. A Russian reconnaissance at Auberuk, in the Champagne, cleared an enemy trench by means of grenades and took some prisoners.

Numerous aerial fights occurred.

Two German aeroplanes were felled in the vicinity of the Somme and one at Verdun. Another was wrecked in the Vosges.

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way north of Tergnier and the station at Chauny, also enemy convoys and military establishments.

Strong British Attacks

All Broken, Says Berlin

## DR. AND MRS. COFFIN WELCOMED BY Y.M.C.A.

Pastor of Famous New York  
Church Goes To Kuling  
For Conference

At the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association last evening the directors united in a dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane Coffin, of New York City. Dr. and Mrs. Coffin arrived on the Suwa Maru after having spent a month in Japan visiting and speaking in various cities. Dr. Coffin is one of the leading pastors of New York City, occupying at present the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. That church has a special interest in China as a mission field for from it are supported eight workers.

Last evening's dinner was attended by twenty-seven persons including directors and secretaries of the association and their wives and several members of the Presbyterian Mission in Shanghai. Following the dinner Dr. Fong F. See, the President of the Y.M.C.A., introduced to the company Dr. and Mrs. Coffin, giving them the warmest sort of welcome to Shanghai. Dr. Coffin in a very happy way spoke of the work of the Church of which he is a pastor, discussed problems encountered by the church in a city like New York and told of how they are trying to his church to solve them. He expressed himself as particularly happy to be able to visit China and to learn at first hand of the country in which as a pastor he had been so long interested.

Dr. and Mrs. Coffin left on the evening train for Kuling where he is to speak at the Summer Conference this week. After spending several weeks there he will visit North Anhui where the representatives of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church are located. He will then visit North China and Korea, and return directly to New York.

## Premier Tuan Ill; Sends Resignation

(Continued from Page 1)  
will be concluded by saluting the  
Republican flag.

### Tsai Ao Recovering

A despatch to the China Times says that a German physician has wired to the German Minister to Peking that General Tsai Ao has recovered his health a great deal and will be totally cured in one month. General Tsai Ao will be appointed Military Governor of Honan. The Sinwanpao reports that Tsai Ao will be the Military Governor of Hunan and Lo Pal-chin that of Szechuan.

### Yang Tu In Dalien

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports: Mukden, July 28.—It is rumored that Yang Tu, a well-known leader of the monarchists, is now in Dalien, from Tientsin.

### Recall Northern Troops

Nanking, July 28.—The Department of the army has wired to General Feng Ku-chang several times that he should send away the Northern troops in Kiangsu.

### Canceled Human Independence

Hankow, July 28.—Lie Jen-chi, the Military Governor of Hunan, has notified the Peking Government and all provinces that the independence of Hunan has been officially cancelled.

### Y.M.C.A. Concert

Through the kindness of Admiral Winterhalter of the United States Navy, the members of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association had the privilege last evening of hearing the orchestra of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, the flagship of the Pacific Fleet. The concert was given in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall of the Association.

The band consisted of twenty-five pieces, all the players Filipinos, under the direction of Prof. I. M. Acerito, who has been for nine years the leader. The music rendered was largely of a popular nature, suitable to the warm weather. The following were the numbers not including encores, which were demanded and generously accorded:

March, La Machichi, Bonel; Overture, Raymond, Thomas; Intermezzo, Scherzetto, Pabst; Selection, The Daughter of the Regiment, Donizetti; Rose Dream, Albert; Selection, Les Contes d'Hoffman, Offenbach; March, Lincke.

The program was interspersed with selected moving picture films. Early in the evening, the members of the band were the guests of the Association at dinner, served in the Association cafe. The members of the Association and their friends are deeply grateful to Admiral Winterhalter and the members of the band for a delightful evening of music.

### INDO-CHINA INCOME TAX

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company announces that it is informed from London that it will be necessary to deduct the income tax from dividends from preferred and deferred shares on the London market. This corrects a statement that had previously been issued which said that the dividend which is to be paid on August 11 next would be free of income tax except on preferred ordinary shares on the London Register.

### POST CARDS

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### At the Theaters

The Two Pearls, an exclusive Pathé production, is featured on the bill at the Apollo Theater tonight. It is a gripping three-part drama telling of the mysterious theft and recovery of gems worth a fortune. Pathé's British and French news-gazettes show interesting events from all parts of the world, including scenes in the island of Corfu. Well Met is a comedy featuring little Bobby. There's Music in the Hair is another comedy produced by the famous Vitagraph company. A Back Yard Theater is a Keystone with all the robust humor that has made these productions famous. Ocean, That Mighty Monster is a scenic production of unusual magnificence.

Beginning tomorrow night, Nelly, a strong drama of two reels, will be shown. The plot is taken from the celebrated novel by Richard Marsh.

Mike Newman's Astor House Roof Garden is showing one of the most magnificent pictures that Shanghai ever saw. It is a Russian story of political intrigue and love called Hearts in Exile. Added to a plot of gripping interest there is a cast made up of stars that include Courtenay Foote, of Hypocrites fame, Clara Kimball Young, and many others. One of the specially remarkable scenes is an exciting chase and fight in the snow. His Prehistoric Past is a Chaplin film in which the famous comedian goes to sleep on a park bench and dreams of deeds of great daring in the stone age. The Two Jarrocks stage dances that are artistic and new. They include Tango Apache and a comedy dance-monologue assisted by a lady dummy.

The eighth, ninth and tenth episodes of The Broken Coin are being shown at the Victoria Theater. There are six thrilling parts to this story of love, intrigue and adventure that centers about a fortune and a puppet crown.

The Humphrey Bishop London all-star company shows tomorrow night at St. George's Gardens. The bill includes a high-class combination of grand opera, light opera, dancing and posing. The excellence of this famous troupe is universally recognized.

Two episodes of The Broken Coin—the sixth and seventh—are on the program of the Olympic Theater. The New Gaumont Graphic shows interesting news events from every part of the globe. There is a picture that shows the skill and daring riding of American cowboys. The comedies include An Error in Kidnapping and a Keystone, Miss Fatty's Seaside Lovers.

Tillie's Punctured Romance, the great 6-reel comedy featuring Charlie Chaplin and Marie Dressler, is being displayed at the Towns Theater. This picture marks an epoch in the production of film comedies.

### KUT PRISONERS ILL

1,000 at Bagdad, Too Weak To Be Transferred

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil said that an official list of the prisoners taken at Kut has not yet been furnished by the Porte, but the United States Consul at Bagdad telegraphed on June 26, that a thousand prisoners were there, too ill and weak to proceed. Clothes and money would be supplied as soon as possible.

### GERMAN ORGANISATION

(Ostasocietät Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 27.—The New York World publishes a special Berlin telegram from the western front, describing the wonderful German economic organisation. The despatch says that, on the western front, the fields of barley, wheat, rye and oats extend to the very trenches, thousands of acres are easily under the range of the French guns, but this does not prevent harvesting, much of which can be done only at night.

The huge motor trucks which bring shells and shrapnel to the German batteries are for a few hours or days turned to the peaceful pursuit of assisting in the harvesting. It is expected that the crop on the occupied French area, after giving the population its allotment, will suffice for the entire subsistence of the German forces stationed there.

One corps has its own dairy, the cows behind the lines furnishing butter and cheese, as well as its own slaughterhouse and its own brewery.

### ADVERTISING LAWYERS RECEIVE COURT HINT

Mustn't Do It, Says Mr. Grant Jones, or Liable To Be Suspended

Without mentioning any names, some strong remarks were made yesterday by Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor in the Mixed Court, on the question of advertising placed in newspapers by attorneys practicing before him. When the court opened the assessor said:

"Gentlemen of the Bar. There is so large an attendance of the Bar of this Court here this morning that I propose to address you briefly on a matter which has recently been brought to my notice. I refer to the appearance in the Chinese press of advertisements in the names of certain members of the Bar.

"I do not propose to mention those names, but the practice is highly unprofessional and a breach of legal etiquette. The advertisements themselves are so blatantly vulgar in tone that I am convinced that counsel themselves cannot be responsible for their publication, which is rather to be attributed to the mistaken zeal of interpreters or other persons in the offices concerned.

"I have therefore to request that members of the Bar will warn all such persons against this practice and will inform them that a repetition of the offence will entail serious consequences, possibly suspension from functioning in this Court."

### Big Japan Purchase Of British Exchequer Bills

Tokio, July 23.—Six per cent and an exchange rate of four dollars 76 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents to the pound sterling are the terms of the Japanese purchase of British exchequer bills in America, according to Mr. Sugawara, Vice-Minister of Finance, as reported by the Nippon Dempo News Agency. The amount is 100,000,000 yen.

In repayment Japan has the right to choose between the British pound and the American dollar, and the same is the case with the exchange of the issue. If Japan needs money for the payment of interest on her bonds or other purposes in the United States England will give assistance. The new bonds will be paid in three installments, the first on July 25, the second on August 4, and the third on August 14. It has been decided that the payment should be made in installments as stated, because of the relations with the American banks where the Japanese specie is deposited. Even if the £10,000,000 be paid with a portion of the Japanese specie in the United States, Japan will have still about £1,000,000 specie in that country.

### GLUT OF MONEY IN JAPAN

Tokio Money Market Slack—Prospects of Russian Issue

Tokio, July 23.—Tokio money market is reported to be glutted with funds and consequently in an extremely relaxed state, the demand being small. Calls *yokujitsubaru* are now quoted at between 3 and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  rin, and the discount rate is 1 sen 1 rin. The favorable balance of foreign trade, earnings from transportation, dealings in munitions—all these will bring in more funds to the money market.

The usual demand for funds is expected to arise at the end of this month to settle accounts and the *Bon* season sets in early next month when there will be more need for money. After the *Bon* season it is anticipated that there will be a good chance for the flotation of the domestic loans amounting to 20,000,000 yen which passed the Imperial Diet last spring.

Negotiations regarding the issue of Russian treasury bonds are reported to be making progress again, and in Japanese quarters it is expected that the question may be definitely decided next month. Should the Russian issue take place the domestic loan will probably be postponed.

### 5,000 Chinese Artisans And Coolies Shipped To France on War Work

Says The Peking and Tientsin Times: Notwithstanding the frantic endeavors of the Germans to prevent recruitment, Messrs. Gallauer & Co., of Tientsin have just successfully completed the despatch of about 5,000 Chinese artisans and coolies for France. The Germans have all along practised every artifice conceivable to scare would-be candidates. Even up to the very last the German-owned native papers published leading articles and other equally "inspired" effusions, filling columns daily, issuing all manner of lies of which the fertile and appropriately-constructed mind of the German is capable. It was affirmed that the men would never reach Marseilles; alternatively, if they escaped the submarine terror and did set foot on French soil, they would be immediately sent in to the front-line trenches to provide fodder for the German cannon.

They were told that they were being sold into slavery, and that they would never return. Allegations were also made as to the conditions and accommodation on board the ships, it being stated *inter alia* that they would make the journey "packed like herrings in a box." Besides these newspapers, the Germans employed numberless coolies to distribute pamphlets in the approved German manner in their fruitless efforts to stop recruitment. It is an illuminating commentary on the reliance placed in German tales even by the simple-minded coolie that the French had far more applications than necessary, and the candidates had to undergo a severe medical examination before being permitted to pass. The men were despatched on three steamers, the Empire, the Shigizan Maru, and the Harima Maru, which has just left Taku. On each vessel are two doctors, a French officer, and a number of French non-commissioned officers. The amount is 100,000,000 yen.

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# CORONA Facts



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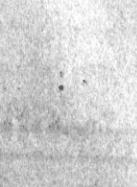
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**Lord Hugh Cecil on The Crisis In Ireland**

London, June 25.—Lord Hugh Cecil has written the following to *The Times*:—You are no doubt right in thinking that no one will listen at this moment to any aspect of the Irish question save its immediate bearing on the conduct of the war. It may be said, in passing, that it is a delusion to believe that errors about domestic questions are invariably of less importance than the issues of peace and war. For example, Pitt's abandonment of Roman Catholic Emancipation had much more serious and lasting effects than any caused by the unsatisfactory and inconclusive Peace of Amiens. But it is idle to argue to unhearing ears, and no one will now listen to what does not concern the war.

Is the proposed Irish settlement, then, the most hopeful method of securing the peace and tranquillity of Ireland during the war? Plainly it is a drawback that the settlement springs from the Sinn Fein rebellion and is, therefore, a tribute to the power of treason and violence. But it often happens that the mischievous effect of weakness which belongs to concession is more than outweighed by the tranquilizing influence of conciliation.

Will the Irish settlement achieve tranquillity by conciliation? There seems to me no reason for such a hope. It is the Sinn Feiners or Irish Republicans from whom treason and disorder are to be feared. They will certainly not be conciliated by this settlement. They hate Mr. Redmond and his party, and have no desire to see him in power at Dublin; and their sincere, though fanatical, devotion to Irish nationality makes them bitterly opposed to the contemplated division of Ireland as evidently inconsistent with the national idea. While they will see in the settlement a sign of weakness in the Imperial Government, it will be both agreeable to their passions and essential to their policy to make the settlement fall.

And this will be an easy task. For it is already clear that the Nationalist opinion, upon which Mr. Redmond must rely, though opposed to the Irish Republicans, is still more opposed to any vigorous measures for repressing them. This was the keynote of Mr. Dillon's memorable speech. And Mr. Devlin's re-

cent declaration in favor of an amnesty for the rebels in prison teaches the same lesson. In such circumstances, the tactics of the Irish Republicans are very plain and obvious. They will continue their agitation; they will spread the membership of their societies far and wide; if any one resists them, the old wicked machinery of boycotting and outrage will be put in motion against him; the Sinn Fein organization will rapidly become dominant in every part of the country, "the law of the League" superseding as formerly the law of the land.

The German submarines will be able to smuggle in arms to them, or to leave in their charge stores of petrol; drilling and preparation of rebellion will go on with little concealment; ostentatiously impudent defences of the connexion with Great Britain will abound, until, if the war lasts long enough, things are ripe for a second rebellion. If, indeed, peace comes soon, this agitation may not have reached its most dangerous height before the war is over, and the prestige of a British victory may discourage it. But while the war lasts the Irish Republicans are likely to move forward triumphantly from strength to strength, for Mr. Redmond can only restrain them by firmly enforcing the law, and this he neither can nor will do.

The fatal defect of the settlement as a measure of conciliation is, therefore, that it will not conciliate. It will indeed, gratify Mr. Redmond and his friends; but even the rank and file of his party do not like it, and all that important body of Nationalist feeling which is attracted by the Irish Republican cry of national independence will be offended by the division of Ireland and its apparent negation of Irish nationality. Most important of all, the settlement will inflame the spite that the Republicans feel against Mr. Redmond, and enrage their fervour for "Ireland a nation."

If to gratify Mr. Redmond and his party would give peace and tranquillity to Ireland, the peace and tranquillity would have been fully and lastingly attained in September, 1914. For he expressed the warmest and most unreserved gratification at the passing of the Home Rule Act; he assured the Prime Minister and

the House of Commons of the utter loyalty of Ireland to the common purpose of the war, and accepted even with approbation the delay that was to elapse before Home Rule came into force. Nevertheless, 18 months afterwards the Sinn Fein rebellion took place. The new settlement would only be the repetition, under circumstances even less favourable to its success, of an experiment which has already disastrously failed. The government of Ireland by Mr. Redmond would be even weaker in enforcing the law than was the government of Ireland by Mr. Birrell, advised by Mr. Redmond. The Irish Republicans are vastly stronger than they were in 1914. Under Mr. Redmond their progress would be even more rapid than under Mr. Birrell.

To these considerations I hear no answer save a voice of despair which urges that, bad and dangerous as the settlement is likely to be, any other course will be worse and more dangerous. I do not believe it. The firm and just administration of the law has invariably brought peace to Ireland in the past, and I see no reason for thinking that what has always happened hitherto will fail to happen now. The true policy to pursue in Ireland during the war is to, adjourn these discussions and negotiations about the government of Ireland, without the smallest prejudice to the claims of any of the negotiators, until peace is concluded; and meantime to maintain the just supremacy of law. What would be the conclusion if the resumed discussions I do not attempt to forecast, but they would at least come to an issue amidst the security of peace.

• • •

**D'ANNUNZIO TO LECTURE**  
Rome, July 21.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous novelist, has made arrangements for a lecturing tour on the war. He will visit London, Paris and New York.—*Asahi*.

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**CHANCELLOR'S IDEAS ON PEACE OPPOSED****Agitation By German Pro-War Parties—Government Incites Reply**

New York, July 21.—Advises from Berlin say that a big movement is to be started on August 1 throughout the German Empire in support of the Government in regard to peace. The Grand Duke of Baden will be at the head of the movement.

The movement has been planned at the suggestion of the authorities to discredit the Government against the concerted opposition of the Conservatives and a section of the Nationalists against the policy of Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. They declare Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's policy too lukewarm, and that his opinion on peace will endanger Germany's future. The opposition of these Conservatives and Nationalists may cause a breach, it is feared, in the public opinion on the war, and even a Ministerial change. Sympathisers with the Imperial Chancellor, therefore, have planned this movement to frustrate the extremists.—*Asahi*.

**Church Services**

Holy Trinity Cathedral—July 30—Sixth Sunday after Trinity, 8 a.m. Holy Communion and "Sermon." Preacher—The Dean. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Walvisley in D. Chant 163. Hymns 274, 236. National Anthem, 5.30 p.m. Children's Service, 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Hymns 224, 20. Preacher—The Dean.

August 2.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 7 p.m. Intercession.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway—6th Sunday after Trinity, 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon, Preacher—The Chaplain. Hymns 318, 322, 160, 10 a.m. Morning Prayer, Hymns 5, 270, 263. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher—Mr. Graham Barrow, Hymns 21, 391, 266, 277.

St. Joseph's Church—Summer order of divine office. Sunday, Masses at 6, 7.30, and 9 a.m. Benediction at 5 p.m. Week days: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m. Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chao Po Roads).—On Sunday next the services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. W. J. Herbert.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Union Church—July 30—11 a.m.

Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, Divine Proprieties; Chant 109; Hymns 571, 432, 111. 6 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject Christ known and unknown; Chant 79; Hymns 78, 70, 555.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject—"Love." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

**PROHIBITED BRITISH IMPORT**

The Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy in Tokio furnishes the following memorandum with regard to the British import prohibition:

Screens.—The importation of screens into the United Kingdom is forbidden if they consist mainly of cotton fabric or other prohibited ingredient.

Samples.—The following ruling has been received from the Department of Import Restrictions in London with regard to samples:

"Genuine samples received by mail in the United Kingdom are not at present treated as prohibited articles whatever the nature of the samples may be."



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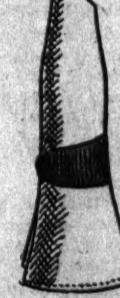


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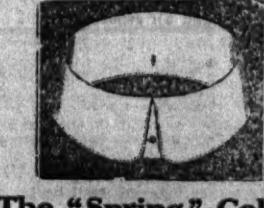
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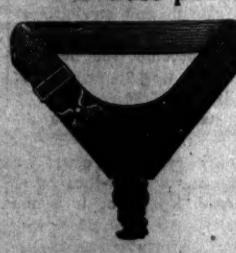
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THE HOUSE FOR MEN'S WEAR

## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAY AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

The Big Thought That Does Things  
How the Prince Found the 'Strength Place' and Mended the Broken Chain

This beautifully clear and poetic expression of the Great Thought of mystic Theosophy is from Frances Hodgson Burnett's latest story, "The Lost Prince."

The youthful hero of the Zenda-like tale, who in desperate need has made his strong call to "the strength place, the Thought that does things," explains to his boy side-de-camp that "All thinking is a part of the Big Thought. It KNOWS. The outside part of us somehow broke the chain that linked us to IT. And we are always trying to mend the chain, without knowing how. That is what our thinking is—trying to mend the chain."

Here follows the Prince's story of how he got the Golden Light:

MY father had gone through much pain and trouble. A great load was upon him, and he had been told he was going to die before his work was done. He had gone to India because a man he was obliged to speak to had gone there to hunt. My father followed him for months from one wild place to another, and when he found him the man would not hear or believe that he had come so far to say.

Then my father had jungle fever and almost died. Once the natives left him for dead in the forest, and he heard the jackals howling 'round him all the night. He was only alive enough to be conscious of two things—all the rest of him seemed gone from his body: His thought knew that his work was unfinished, and his body heard the jackals howl.

When he was slowly coming alive again, a native who had gone back and stayed to wait upon him told him that near the summit of a mountain fifty miles away there was a ledge which jutted out and overhung the valley, thousands of feet below. On the ledge there was a hut in which lived an ancient Buddhist, a holy man who had been there during time unmeasured, though very few persons had ever seen him. It was told that the most savage beast was tame before him—that a man-eating tiger would stop to salute him, and a thirsty lioness would bring her whelps to drink at the spring near his hut.

My father neither said it was true nor false. He listened to all that was told him by natives. They said that the holy man was the brother of the stars. He knew all things past and to come, and could heal the sick. But most people, especially those who had sinful thoughts, were afraid to go near him.

Before my father was well, he had made up his mind to travel to the ledge if he could. He felt as if he must go. He thought if he were going to die, the hermit might tell him some wise thing to do for his unfortunate country.

Part of the way he travelled by bullockcart, and part he was carried by natives. At last the bearers came to a place more than half-way up the mountain, and would go no farther. Then they went back and left him to climb the rest of the way himself. He had got more strength, but he was weak yet. He knew the natives had been convinced that he would not reach the ledge; but for some strange reason he believed he should.

The higher he climbed the more wonderful everything was, and a strange feeling began to fill him. His body stopped being tired and began to feel very light. And the load lifted itself from his heart, as if it were not his load any more but belonged to some one stronger. As he went higher and higher, and looked down the abyss at the world below, it appeared as if were not real but only a dream he had wakened from. There had been a rain, and the big leaves and giant ferns were wet and shining with big drops like jewels, that showered over him as he thrust his way through and under them. And the stillness and the height—the stillness and the height!

The day was over and the stars were out when he reached the place where the ledge was. He said he thought that during the last part of the climb he never looked on the earth at all. The stars were so immense that he could not look away from them. They seemed to be drawing him up. And all overhead was like violet velvet, and they hung there great lamps of radiance. My father saw them all night long. They were part of the wonder.

AND there, with the huge stars watching it, was the hut on the ledge. And there was no one there. The door was open. Outside it was a low bench and table, and

on the table was a meal of dates and rice waiting. Not far from the hut was a deep spring, which ran away in a clear brook. My father drank and bathed his face there. Then he went out on the ledge and sat down and waited, with his face turned up to the stars. He did not know how long he sat there alone. But at last he drew his eyes from the stars, as if he had been commanded to do it. And he was not alone any more. A yard or so away from him sat the holy man. He knew it was the hermit because his eyes were different from any human eyes he had ever beheld. They were as still as the night was, and as deep as the shadows covering the world thousands of feet below, and they had a far, far look, and a strange light was in them.

He only said, "Rise, my son. I awaited thee. Go and eat the food I prepared for thee, and then we will speak together." He didn't move nor speak again until my father had eaten the meal. He only sat on the moss and let his eyes rest on the shadows over the abyss. When my father went back, he made a gesture which meant that he should sit near him.

Then he sat still for several minutes and let his eyes rest on my father, until he felt as if the light in them were set in the midst of his own body and his soul. Then he said, "I cannot tell thee all thou wouldst know. That I may not do. But the work will be done. Thy life and thy son's life will set it on its way."

They sat through the whole night together. And the stars hung quite near, as if they listened. And there were sounds in the bushes of stealth, padding feet which wandered about as if the owners of them listened, too. And the wonderful, low, peaceful voice of the holy man went on and on, telling of wonders that seemed like miracles but which were to him only the "working of the Law."

HERE were two of the laws my father wrote down, and I learned them. The first was the law of The One. This is it:

"There are a myriad worlds. There is but One Thought out of which they grew. Its Law is Order which cannot swerve. Its creatures are free to choose. Only they can create Disorder, which in itself is Pain and Woe and Hate and Fear. These they alone can bring forth. The Great One is a Golden Light. It is not remote but near. Hold thyself within its glow, and thou wilt behold all things clearly. First, with all thy breathing being, know one thing: THAT THINE OWN THOUGHT—WHEN SO THOU STANDEST—IS ONE WITH THAT WHICH THOUGHT THE WORLDS!"

This the ancient Buddhist said. And it was then he spoke about the broken Link—and about the greatest books in the world—that in all their different ways, they were only saying over and over again one thing thousands of times. Just this thing:

"Hate not, Fear not, Love." And he said that was Order. And when it was disturbed, suffering came—poverty and misery and catastrophe and WARS.

AND the other law which my father learned of the holy man was this:

"Out of the blackness of Disorder and its outpouring of human misery, there will arise the Order which is PEACE. When Man learns that he is one with the Thought which itself creates all beauty, all power, all splendor, and all repose, he will not fear that his brother can rob him of his heart's desire. He will stand in the Light and raw to himself his own."

He said we stood in the dark of the night—without stars—and did not know that the broken chain swung just above us.

My father listened until he felt as if he had stopped breathing. Just at the stillness of the stillness the Buddhist stopped speaking. And there was a rustling of the undergrowth a few yards away, as if something big was pushing its way through—and there was the soft pad of feet. The Buddhist turned his head, and my father heard him say softly: "Come forth, Sister."

And a huge leopardess with two cubs walked out onto the ledge and came to him and threw herself down a heavy lung near his feet.

You see, the wild beasts were not afraid of the hermit, because they knew he was their brother, and that he was one with the Law. He had lived so long with the Great Thought that all darkness and fear had left him forever.

HE HAD MENDED THE CHAIN.

By Judge Elbert H. Gary  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the United States Steel Corporation, who has just arrived in Japan. The article of which the following is a part, appeared in *System for July*.

WOULD not attempt to decide at this time, the exact influence that the entering of this country into the war would have upon industry. A discussion would be purely academic, for it is hardly probable that we shall have war. Our great and pressing problem is to prepare against war and for peace, to have an adequate army and navy for defense and to conserve our present prosperity so that industry may be put upon a permanent and satisfactory basis.

I am loath to believe that the European war will be long protracted. I think that the warring nations are starving for men and for money and for other essentials. They do not acknowledge this situation but there are many signs which indicate that the supply of money, men, food and munitions is getting low. Among these signs are the extraordinary measures of economy which all of the nations have been forced to adopt to maintain their armies and navies.

There are signs of coming peace. There is substantial proof that all of the countries deeply regret that the war was ever started, and they are really, though not admittedly, surprised that it has been prolonged to this date.

The belief is almost universal that little, if any, benefit can accrue to any belligerent country or to the world at large, unless it be the adoption of means to prevent future protracted international contests. It seems doubtful that either group of nations will absolutely conquer. The leaders of all the nations realize and appreciate these facts and are likely soon to act upon them. If not, then the masses of the people will see and decide. Any nation that prolongs the war beyond the time when it can be reasonably and honorably discontinued is slowly but surely committing suicide.

WHAT then is our condition, and what is the condition of the world as peace draws nearer?

The United States is doing an enormous volume of business with very high prices obtaining for raw materials and for labor. Our exports are increasing at the rate of 77% over the year 1913 and these exports have considerably changed in character. We are now exporting proportionately less raw material and proportionately more fabricated material. The increase in the fabricated material means that more work is being done in this country, and that therefore we are receiving a greater proportionate amount of money for our products. A very considerable proportion of the exports is made up of war supplies for the belligerents. We can not export to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey, and the volume of our exports to South America, the Orient and the others at peace is greater than before the war.

THE period preceding the war and the first few months of the war were marked by an acute industrial depression. Thousands of men were idle, factories were closed, or running on part time, and little money for industrial enterprise was available. The stimulating influences of war orders quickened the whole pulse of industry and for many months past there has been work for every man who cared to work and nearly every industry is running at its full capacity with orders booked ahead. The United States Steel Corporation now employs 50,000 more men than it employed last year and they receive an average of more than 20 per cent greater wage; the corporation will, perhaps, during the present year, spend \$70,000,000 in betterments and improvements.

The rate of production in the iron and steel trade at the beginning of the year was about 38,000,000 tons of pig iron and about 41,000,000 tons of steel ingots annually, and, at the present time, is even greater, last year the rate was only 19,000,000 tons of pig iron and 16,000,000 tons of steel ingots. Our highest previous records for production were 32,500,000 tons of pig iron in 1913, and 35,000,000 tons of steel ingots in 1912. The entire capacity of the United States Steel Corporation is booked for the current year with many orders running well into 1917.

So far as I am able to estimate, about three-fourths of the total consumption is for domestic use and the balance is exported.

Other lines of industry are also prosperous. There are evidences all

## Peace Is Near, Says Judge E. H. Gary

By Judge Elbert H. Gary  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the United States Steel Corporation, who has just arrived in Japan. The article of which the following is a part, appeared in *System for July*.



will have men, trained and disciplined, but she will need money, and this money must come from the nations whose stores have not been depleted by war. Therefore it is to be expected that the cost of production, including wages, will decrease in Europe and that every effort will be concentrated upon gaining gold abroad through sales at lower prices.

The greatest ready money market will be our own country and therefore we must expect and prepare against a heavy drive upon our own markets. We have an abundance of money and a high cost of production. We will be an excellent market to sell in and a bad market to buy in.

The close of the war will not immediately check our prosperity, although undoubtedly a large number of the men now working in munition factories will be compelled within a few months to seek other employment. Our business is progressing at such a rate that its very momentum will carry on for some time to come, but I do not agree with the statements which have been made that at the close of the war we may expect in this country a prolonged continuance of the great prosperity now existing. Therefore I think that we should recognize the more or less temporary character of our prosperity and prepare ourselves for its conservation. Left to itself our prosperity will not continue.

OUR chief danger is in refusing to admit that danger is ahead. We must be ready to adapt ourselves to changed conditions. Our producers, including our wage earners, will find themselves in commercial antagonism with the most persistent competition ever experienced. Most of the foreign producing countries, and probably all of them, will be thoroughly protected by tariff provision, and we should be equally protected by reasonable and sufficient laws. This question of protection ought not to be one politics, for it is a question of economics and good business; it affects all the people, and any protection which is given must be given with a view to the needs of all the people. Just before the war foreign merchants, because of cheap labor and the low transportation, were selling their products here below our cost of production. Although our products were in considerable volume, our prices often meant a net loss to the manufacturer, as the selling price of the foreign goods made the market price. Therefore to conserve our interest to the proper extent, our industries must have an adequate, scientific and carefully considered protection.

It may be that we are not quite so prosperous, taking the country far and wide, as the volume of business would indicate.

Our accumulation of gold is very great; in fact we have a supply nearly equal to that of all the warring nations combined. Therefore we have a vast fund for credit expansion.

Apparently, we are to have a period of industrial peace and success. Many of the antagonisms which have hitherto been so hurtful and which have prevented natural business growth, have disappeared. Legitimate business will therefore have opportunity to progress in accordance with its desires.

The United States is in a splendid position to take industrial supremacy. But we must be alive to our opportunities.

NOW as to Europe. The belligerent nations are passing through a cataclysm of destruction of life and property. The debts which they have incurred are beyond our comprehension. The worth of the lost lives and property is equally beyond estimate. The countries at war are now working on the uncreated capital of the future; their currencies have been inflated through tremendous credit issues.

It does not follow, however, that when the war closes the nations now engaged will be prostrate. The wars of the past have not destroyed industrial efficiency. France, in 1870, although crushed with a great indemnity in addition to the war debt, rose thereafter to greater power than before. It may be expected that the nations will take a new star and, in many respects, a new course, and will begin immediately to build on a better, firmer and more permanent basis for success and high achievement. We shall see the most active and persistent efforts to rebuild and extend and to succeed in the international race for supremacy that the world has ever witnessed. From adversity will come greater prosperity than ever before, from necessity will spring thought and study and effort that will enable the survivors to reach greater heights of success than has been supposed to be within reach.

Europe is now buying on national credit, but once the war is over she will be forced to buy in personal credit and will have but a fraction of the present buying capacity. She

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## "MASTA"

What is it ???

## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Books For Children

"What can we give children to read?" Parents, guardians, librarians and teachers ask, and editors,

publishers and authors attempt to provide an answer; but there is a general feeling that the answer is not satisfactory.

Every one has agreed that children need a literature of their own, which presumably should be easier to supply than the deeper demands of the adult

public; plenty of children's literature is provided, too; yet there is a growing uneasiness as parents and guardians realize that children despise the watered edition of adult food that is offered them.

What do children like?

The old stories, of course; fairy tales and folk tales and myths and legends; but, let us remember, those were never written for children only; they represent the cream of the stories told to all nations through many centuries; they embody humanity's aspirations, hopes, imagination and experience; and they were born, moreover, in ages when people did things rather than talked things, and consequently are full of racy action. The children turn unhesitatingly to the best, while their betters are steeping themselves in the mass of sentimental fiction poured out for adults today.

Amongst the flood of modern fiction there are some stories so universal in appeal that they belong to all children equally. "Peter Pan" and "The Little White Bird," for example; the "Jungle Tales" and "Just So Stories," "Alice in Wonder-

land," "Pinocchio," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and the "Chronicles of Rebecca" have come to the hearts of the public quite as much as to the children's, which seems to show that the humanities are independent of age. Such books mark also the growing importance of, and sympathy with, the child's point of view. But these stories are about characters who are thoroughly believed in and loved by the narrator just as the nursery tale heroes and heroines were believed in and loved by the minstrels or peasants who first invented them.

What the children are and should be frankly indifferent to, are the stories of elves and fairies and witches that are told today by people who have not the slightest faith in them.

The children detect the hollow ring; the obviously contrived atmosphere;

they do not want "wonder stories" for prettiness, based on a comically

false idea of life; life has too artificial a flavor.

When people believed in fairies, their stories about them had a true ring; and the children recognize the sincerity in the craftsmanship of the story, and are carried along by the consistency of the scheme. As far as the narrator knew, he used true symbols and the children recognise them as solid understandings, and enjoy the humanity expressed thereby.

But these cives of today, swinging on rose leaves, or fairies flown out of the chorus of apotomine, are met with frank yawns and tossed aside as "silly."

"Peter Pan's" success is due to

Barrie's intense love of Kensington gardens and the children who play there. He played there himself so

much with the children, that his fancy

went to work to make it a more fascinating place; and "Peter Pan" came to light as the supreme expression of Barrie's love for a child, and for all children. All the children in successful children's books have been born that way.

There is just one class of books that seems to meet with the approval of this particular public and that is boy's books; although that approval is very often unshared by the parents and guardians.

In boys' books, the youthful heroes are heralded through adventure after adventure in the world of physical action, seen on the whole, much from the standpoint of the ordinary observer. The books deal with the conquest of the elements, the conquest indeed of all the adverse or untoward circumstances that humanity is called upon to meet in a physical sense, and, although the victory is gained mostly through physical force, such qualities as courage, perseverance, and uprightness are emphasized, and the moral is given a good place in the general lesson of the book. The pity of it is that so many outgrown conditions are kept alive in consciousness by the lurid stories; Indians remain offensively warlike; animals are pictured as terrifyingly dangerous; every corner of the earth that is still in an uncivilized condition is painted in its blackest colors, and the dangers of sea, sky and land are magnified to the utmost. The attitude of the boy heroes is nearly always that of the hunter; the lighter classes are easily conquered (in the sense of players) of man or beast. In order to feel properly heroic, it would seem that a surrounding of evil and powerful enemies is essential. The seeds of world wars are being laid today in many a so-called healthy and manly "boy's book." Yet these books give an outlet for the ambitions of the younger generation to be out on the broad stream with humanity, free and independent; they provide exercise for imagination; they enrich the reader's experience of practical matters; submarines, motorboats, camp life, wireless, mining, aeronautics, are introduced to the child in a vivid, understandable manner.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that active girls turn to them with as much enthusiasm as their brothers show, and toss aside their own "girls' books" as being namby-pamby. In the present state of affairs, girls certainly do not seem to lead in the world's physical adventures, but a good many small girls have equal ambitions with their brothers in this direction, and the stories of girls' schools are planned on altogether too small a scale. The sheltered atmosphere of home life, sedulously cultivated by many writers for girls, annoys the small person who goes to books to know more about the great big human world around her, and resents finding herself in a tiny corner "for schoolgirls only." She reads boys' books in order that her experience may grow.

If one wonders at the unabated popularity of Miss Alcott's "Little Women," perhaps the title explains it. Miss Alcott's "Little Women" had to meet and master the problems that

come before women, the issues that come before every individual, and she made a household of fine and worthwhile people face their problems squarely, the petty ones and the big ones, and proved how universal those problems are.

There is a tendency in modern girl stories to emphasize that love of dramatizing oneself and one's surroundings which is common to small

girls, denied full outlet for their activities. "Anne of Green Gables" finds a good many sympathizers of a certain order; but boys are not greatly interested in Anne's self-conscious performances.

There seems a need for books which boys and girls can enjoy with equal gusto, in which growing boys and girls will find plenty of things to do together in a real-life human world.

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## ST. CHARLES CREAM CAKE

1 Cupful flour  
2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder  
1 Teaspoonful salt  
1 Teaspoonful lemon juice  
3 Tablespoonfuls good lard

1/2 Cupful sugar  
4 Egg yolks  
1 Cupful St. Charles Cream  
4 Egg whites stiffly beaten  
(Use level measurements)

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

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**AMERICAN NAVY HAS  
ONLY ONE SECRET BUT  
IT IS WELL GUARDED**

Complicated Devices in the Central Station to Ensure Accuracy of Aim

By Walter Scott Meriwether  
Although its ships and navy yards are hedged about with stringent regulations regarding the admission of photographers and the taking of pictures, the navy, as a rule, possesses no more secrets than a goldfish. Let there be the launching of a ship from a navy yard and much red tape must be unwound before photographs of the dignitaries, the crowd and the sliding craft may be taken.

And anon, those strolling through the corridors of that section of the State, War and Navy Department Building in Washington, which is devoted to the affairs of Uncle Sam's webfoot, may muse unmolested over an exact model of the ship, perchance a cutaway one, frankly disclosing all of the interior compartments and the location of magazines and shellrooms.

Nevertheless there is a secret which the navy has managed to seclude. This surrounds the central station, a compartment placed far below the water line, where in time of battle are stationed a closely selected group of lightning calculators upon whose skill and celerity will largely depend the result of action.

Although established through the result of a study made by a civilian, no civilian is ever allowed inside the closely guarded chamber, and the secret of what it contains is perhaps the only one the navy has successfully guarded. To its emplacement is largely due that extraordinary increase in rapid hitting which changed our naval gun fire from the 2 per cent of hits made at Santiago to the 2 per cent of misses that were made in later years.

This doesn't pretend to reveal any secrets of central stations, but in a general way to tell of their use and of how it came about that a civilian was the first to suggest the idea which resulted in their adoption. It is known that they have been installed in foreign battleships as well as in our own, the idea, in fact, having originated abroad.

**Speed and Gun Power**

Those who follow the navy by staying on shore and reading about it probably do not realize what vast changes high speed and enormous gun power have wrought. Take the matter of speed. Although unknown a few years ago, nowadays the pace of 25 knots an hour for dreadnaught or battle cruiser is not considered extraordinary.

Now, suppose two hostile warships endowed with this high speed approaching each other at full tilt; and suppose, further, that one should fire her opening shot at a range of 10,000 yards. It may seem incredible, but it is no less true, that the positions of the ships would have altered by almost half a mile during the brief time the shell was in flight. In other words, if the gun had been aimed directly at the target the shell would have missed by nearly half a mile.

When it is recalled that our battleships fire at moving targets at ranges varying from five to twelve miles and that recently one of our dreadnaughts scored eight hits with a 14-inch rifle at a target twelve miles distant, it will be realized that something besides a clear vision, steady nerves and skill in aiming must be employed to produce such results.

**In the Central Station**

There is to the fire-control officers stationed in their central station located far below the water line there are flashed from many sources data that must be correlated with lightning rapidity if the men in this secluded compartment are to keep those who have the enemy in sight informed of the distance that stretches between them and their target—distances which are elec-

trically flashed on the visuals in the turrets and where observers call them to the gun pointers. Devices installed in the central station record the speed of the ship. From the officer stationed at the range finder, with telephone clasped to ears and mouthpiece at lips, comes the range as the instrument records it. The spotters, dizzily perched in the tops of the basket masts, note the fall of shots and telephone to the central station whether these fall short or over or go to right or left. At the rolling battens is another officer who takes note of the angle of roll, and at the pitching battens still another who records the pitching of the ship, every item of which is taken into account in the calculations made below.

**Civilian Who Pointed Way**

It was the newer condition of increased speed and enormously increased gun power which led to the employment of the Central Station. Singularly enough, it was left to a civilian to point the way. This civilian was A. H. Pollen, an Englishman. Pollen was a guest on board a British man-of-war at a time when she was engaged in target practice, and for the first time in his life he had seen a naval gun fired. The range was 1,400 yards. The target was being towed, and the civilian was astonished at the accuracy of the 4.7-inch guns which were smashing the target to bits.

By a coincidence, he had just finished reading an account of what had been done by the British naval guns in the Boer War, and it occurred to him as strange that while this weapon had silenced the Boer "Long Tom" at a range of five miles, here at sea the same gun was being used at a range of less than a mile. He was told the reason, and that led him to make an investigation of the subject, and as a result he led the way toward solving the problem of moving targets.

The conclusions at which he arrived were, first, that the only clue to the future position of the target must be found in the past movements; secondly, that the only conceivable information of its past movements must be the observations of its successive previous positions, and finally, if these were plotted with due allowance for the progress of the observer's ship a plan would result, and that from such plan the forecasting of future ranges and angles of deflection must be a mere matter of calculation.

**Earth-Curvature Problem**

Because of the great increase in ranges in recent years the most serious handicap of today lies in the curvature of the earth, the target at these extreme ranges lying below the horizon. These ranges also involve an extreme elevation of the guns.

Suppose that one dreadnaught should attack another at a range of seven miles. Now, if midway between the ship and her target the Woolworth Building was standing, and if upon the apex of that 750-foot structure the Singer Building and its 612 feet of altitude was superimposed, the shell would soar clean over the two, for at its maximum ordinate the missile would rise 1,400 feet above sea level.

The curvature of the earth is thus a considerable factor, for at extreme ranges the hull of a dreadnaught is not visible to the gun-pointer in the opposing turrets, only to the fire-control observers in the tops of the military masts, and it is for this reason that the masts are built as high as possible.

**Berlin to Feed All  
At Public Kitchens**

**Preparations Made for Daily  
Distribution of Food To  
The People**

Amsterdam, June 24.—The municipality of Berlin, says the Lokal-Anzeiger, yesterday decided to organize communal feeding of the population.

All preparations have been made for the daily distribution of food. The first public kitchen will be opened July 7. The whole scheme, when completed, will cost \$500,000.

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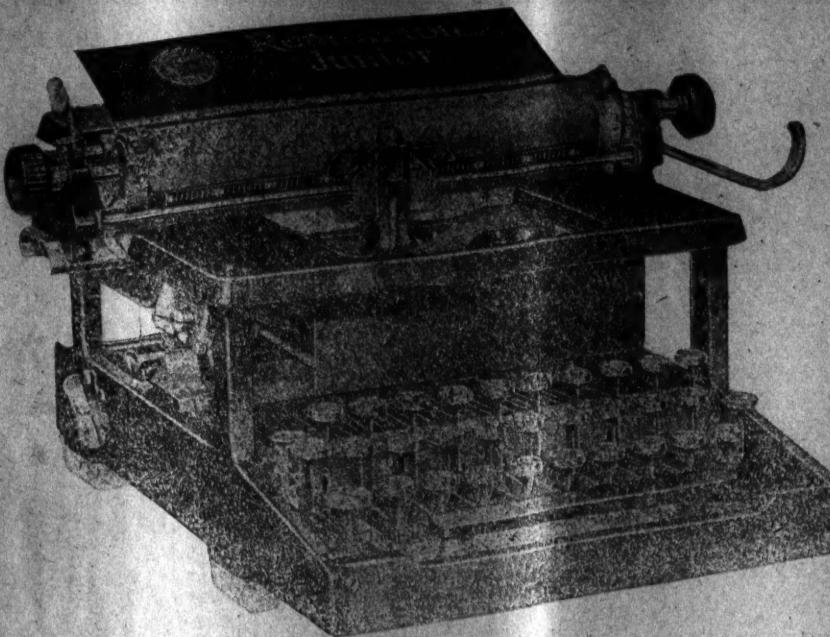
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**Shanghai**

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## THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IS DUE TO THINKERS, DECLARES HUGHES

**A Fire Each Generation Must Feed,' He Says At Brown University**

### DREAD OF RESPONSIBILITY

**'Never Expected To Be in This Position,' But Is 'Here To Be of Service'**

Providence, June 21.—Asserting he had come back to his Alma Mater because "I wanted a draught from the old spring before I plunged into the fight," Charles F. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, speaking informally at today's commencement exercises of Brown University, ended a twenty-minute extemporaneous address with these words:

"I merely want to say this: This isn't a political occasion. I am not going to say a word about politics. We are all here today regardless of party and without any concern with politics, in the interest of the old institution in which we all stand together, Brown University, but it is fair to say this personal word:

"I had never expected to be in this position. I dreaded the responsibility of it. I know full well the problems that are before you. I know what problems will be in America after this war is over. I know that what constructive power we possess must be drawn upon to make good, but I am here simply with the traditions of Brown to be of such service as I can render, if it is desired, to our common country."

### We Have the American Spirit

Turning to face Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet, who received a degree from Brown and who declared, in his address, that the "spirit of Americanism" is not dead and that the heroes of peace are none the less deserving than are those of war, Mr. Hughes said:

"We have the American spirit. It is a fire that each generation must feed. It is not to be fed by cynical comment, it is not to be fed in the classroom by such nice balancing that conviction is notorious by its absence. It is to be fed by men who have thought it out, who have reasoned it out from every point of view, but finally believe something."

Speaking of Brown University of thirty-five years ago, the time of his graduation, Mr. Hughes again referred to Americanism. He prefaced this allusion by recalling how less sumptuous the college buildings were in those days, explaining that, at times, there were not whole panes of glass in the dormitory in which he lived.

"Why talk about 'American spirit!'" exclaimed Mr. Hughes, smiling in the direction of Mr. Lane. "That is what has kept us warm. That is what has kept us alive. That is the reason we are here. When I come back to Brown I am thinking of the buildings only as shrines. I am thinking of men. College means men."

### Passion for Democracy

"Brown today, with its great endowment and its excellent equipment, which we hope to make still more adequate, with all the proof of efficient leadership, still is Brown, maintaining the old traditions to the extent that you can go to the faculty and find warm-blooded and true-hearted American men, having freedom of speech and freedom of discussion, but not considering life to end in dispute and not considering that the end is a question mark, but filled with passion for democracy and zealous of the educational spirit and of the vision which alone will send a young man into the world to deal with problems which democracy, and our democracy, is now facing and must settle."

Liping into a reminiscent mood.

### A Baby's Skin

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Bianchi's  
Neapolitan  
Ice Cream Squares  
are  
to the Palate  
Delicious Flavours  
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Mr. Hughes recalled the names of several of his instructors at Brown and indicated that his course through life had been moulded largely in emulation of them.

"There is a man that nothing can avert from a purpose that he thinks is right," Mr. Hughes said he used to remark to himself when estimating the life and services of one or another of his professors. "There is a man that has got an ideal, and there is no power on earth that can take it away from him. There is a man who, if we can in some degree achieve his firmness and resolution, and in some way catch the clearness of his vision, will mean to us our redemption and our success."

Mr. Hughes delivered his address under a tent on the campus. The time-honored custom of staging the speech-making part of the exercises at the commencement luncheon had to be dispensed with because of the vast assemblage of graduates and visitors, which Mr. Hughes' presence attracted. So everybody was invited to the big tent. Mr. Hughes filed in which his classmates of '81, sticking to them as he had during the procession and other exercises of the day instead of joining the trustees. Practically every class gave him a cheer; some of them two and three.

Seated with his college chums, Mr. Hughes listened attentively to addresses by President Faunce of Brown, Mr. Lane and William Roscoe Thayer, biographer of John Hay. Mr. Hughes liberally applauded several passages in Mr. Lane's defense of the American spirit, particularly these references:

"Tell me of any time that we have failed to come across when the test has been applied. Americans have not grown soft and flabby. Americans are not cowards. Democracy will fight when some one stands in its way and says you cannot do your work. \* \* \* There should be more statues erected to heroes like Pasteur soldiers, who fight the common enemy of mankind."

### Didn't Turn a Hand

President Faunce spoke of Mr. Hughes as "that slender striping of sixteen who roomed beneath me in Hope Dormitory and who at that time I looked down upon for the last time

in my life. I have looked up to him ever since. He has been called to be standard bearer of half of our nation without having turned a hand or lifted a finger. When he rises we rise with him; when he goes up the alumni goes up with him."

Arthur L. Brown, Judge of the Federal Court here, who acted as moderator of the day and introduced Mr. Hughes asked:

"Where on the campus have we a place for a statue—a large statue of a President of the United States?" The laughter having subsided, Mr. Brown remarked: "If there is no objection this matter will be referred to our next annual meeting."

Before calling Mr. Hughes from among his classmen to address the assemblage, Mr. Brown read the "mariners' creed," which admonishes all seamen to be always mindful of the "lead, log, latitude and lookout." He added: "As an admiralty judge I recommend the mariners' creed to Mr. Hughes at this time."

The hyphenated American was criticised in the address of Prof. Thayer, who said of Germany and German methods:

"Either servitude or extinction—those are the Prussian substitutes for civilization."

Mr. Hughes left for New York at midnight to remain at his headquarters at the Hotel Astor until Saturday, when he will go to Bridgehampton, L. I., to remain there for about a month.

### JAPANESE WARSHIP ASHORE

The Tokio Naval Office announces that the cruiser Kasagi, which left Yokosuka on the 18th instant, for the purpose of helping to refloat the transport Shikishi, which grounded, some time ago, off Funakoshi, in Akita prefecture, stranded off Shiohiki on the 20th instant at 3 p.m. The cruiser Tsugaru was despatched to the scene of the accident yesterday morning to render assistance, and it is hoped to refloat the stranded cruiser.

• • •

## SAYS MEXICAN STATE DESires TO ENTER U.S.

**Governor of Lower California  
Had Planned To Secede—  
4,000 Troops Sent**

San Francisco, July 21.—It has been reported that Governor Kanz, of Lower California, who has often disobeyed orders from General Carranza, had made plans to declare independence of his State from Mexico and ask the United States to annex it. It is now reported that the Mexican War Office will dispatch a force of 4,000 soldiers to Guayamas, in Sonora State, and thence to various parts of Lower California in order to restrain Governor Kanz.—Asahi.

### HURL EGGS AT YUAN SERVICE

San Francisco, July 1.—Chinese students opposed to the monarchical party in the Government at Peking yesterday hurled eggs while memorial services were being held at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason Street, in honor of Yuan Shih-kai, the late Emperor-President.

Eggs were aimed at the head of F. C. Shue, Chinese Consul-General, as he was leaving the hall with members of the Chinatown colony, who had attended the services.

The incident was reported to the police, and Captain of Detectives Patrick Shea detailed Detective Frank McGranahan to investigate it. McGranahan made two trips into Chinatown while conducting his investigation and reported back to Captain Shea last night that the students who assailed the Consular party were irresponsible youths.

• • •

### Unique Test For Saxons

800 hundred thousand miles of evidence will be offered the motor public by the Saxon Motor Car Company, at the conclusion of their national non-stop run to be held July 1. Every one of their distributors has been invited to enter this contest, and it is believed by the officials of the

company that the economy of operation and durability of the Saxon six will be established in a convincing manner. By making the contest so widespread and the total number of miles traveled so large, there will be no opportunity to dispute the facts.

R. E. Hollaway, sales manager, Saxon Sales Company, local distributors for the Saxon line, has already sent in his entry to the company, and has announced his intentions of winning the handsome silver loving cup offered as a prize to the dealer with the best record.

Hollaway has mapped his 300-mile course down to San Jose, up to Oakland, on the other side of the bay, through and about the streets of Oakland, then back to San Jose, up the peninsula to San Francisco, finishing with fifty miles through and about the city. He will be accompanied on his trip by local representatives of the San Francisco papers, who will act as judges of the trip. Close account of

all the gasoline and oil consumed will be kept on the trip, as well as the merits of the Saxon six, it will be the combined reports of 2,000 dealers, and the grand averages compiled from their run, which will establish the Saxon on its proper basis.

Although the individual run of Hollaway will disclose, to a great extent, the merits of the Saxon six, it

## "The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

**Says the Committee on Infant  
and Invalid Diet of the Medical  
Missionary Association of China**

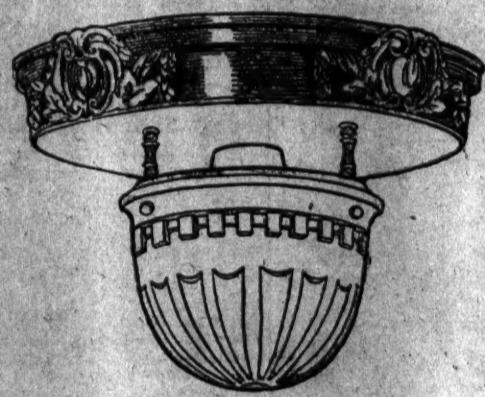


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**GARNER, QUELCH  
& CO.  
WINE MERCHANTS**

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 29, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars	Market rate: 72.8
Shih Gold Bars	978 touch
Bar Silver	1924
Copper Cash	358
Sovereigns	Buying rate, 2-10½-Tls.
	Exch. @ 72.4-Mex. \$ 9.58
Peking Bar	358
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	307d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
6 m.s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.  
Ex. Paris on London, Fr. 28.14  
Ex. N.Y. on London, T.T. —  
Consols —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-10½
London	Demand 2-10½
India	T.T. 212½
Paris	T.T. 399½
Paris	Demand 400
New York	T.T. 67½
New York	Demand 73
Hongkong	T.T. 74½
Japan	T.T. 164½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 2-11½
London	4 m.s. Dcys. 2-11½
London	6 m.s. Cds. 2-11½
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 2-11½
Paris	4 m.s. 41½
New York	4 m.s. 70½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

1st-15th Tls.	81½
Fr. 1st-15th	165
1st-15th	173
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	180
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	182
1st-15th	184
1st-15th	187
1st-15th	188
1st-15th	190

1st-15th nominal

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 29, 1916.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official: Langkawi Tls. 26.75  
Bukits Tls. 5.00

Direct Business Reported  
Bukits Tls. 5.10

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 29, 1916.  
BUSINESS DONE

Official: Shanghai Cottons Tls. 95.00 Sept.  
Dominions Tls. 12.75 Sept.  
Samagagas Tls. 1.15 cash  
Tobongs Tls. 24.75 Aug.

Direct: Bukits Tls. 5.10 cash

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Libert and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report:

The market appears to be steadily recovering from the lethargy of the past six months, a very fair amount of business having materialized during the week under review. The improvement so far is chiefly noticeable in the yarn section, where perhaps, it was most needed, and doubtless the relatively low prices at which the up-country markets have been able to get their yarn compared with which they would have to pay for cloth, has been the cause of the activity in the former, and of the satisfactory rise in the prices of all spinnings which had taken place.

The most noticeable feature in the cloth market is the purchase of some two thousand bales of American, Japanese and local sheetings and drills for Newchwang, and the usual light-weight shirtings for Tientsin and Shantung. Szechuan has again taken moderate lines of dyed goods, but Hankow remains inactive.

American cotton is reported to be strengthening on reports of bad weather and crop damage, while private telegrams from Bombay report the cotton and yarn markets there as strong.

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings 3½-lbs.—Tientsin buyers have been picking up moderate parcels at steady prices, sales being:

Two Fish at Tls. 3.40, Joss at Tls. 3.25, Doghead at Tls. 2.95, Green Joss at Tls. 2.95, and Blue Dragon at Tls. 2.65. Auctions if anything a shade lower.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—A sale of Blue Dragon 7-lbs. is returned at Tls. 2.15.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Market quite steady with an appreciably better demand from the North, though practically nothing has transpired for the Yangtze markets. Sales are made public in "Dong Sha" Day Tls. 4.65, Blue Cash Tls. 4.65, Red Cash at Tls. 5.00, Three Cash at Tls. 2.10, and Two Cash at Tls. 2.70. Very little change took place at auction except in heavy shirtings which were weaker.

12-lbs. to 25-lbs.—Some inquiries are on foot for low qualities for Szechuan, but only one sale comes to our notice in "Tze Way" at Tls. 5.55.

Jeans.—There has been moderate

buying for Northern outlets and the following are reported: Three Stagheads 40 yards at Tls. 5.50, and 30 yards at Tls. 4.07½, Red Two Cocks 40 yards at Tls. 4.70, and 30 yards at Tls. 3.50, Tiger and Man at Tls. 4.80, and Face at Tls. 4.32½, the last two being Japanese 40 yards lengths. Auctions steady.

White Shirtings.—Prices remain quite steady but demand again has been poor, annual business being reported in Gold Nine Stage at Tls. 1.50, Blue Dragon at Tls. 1.75, and Blue Star at Tls. 6.05. Auctions fairly steady.

Drills and Sheetings.—The market for these is firmer all round and a very fair business has been done as follows.

Local drills: Five Syces 16 lbs. at Tls. 4.35, and Dragon 15 lbs. at Tls. 4.50.

Japanese Drills: Nine Dragons at Tls. 3.75, Dragonhead at Tls. 3.72½, Blue Phoenix at Tls. 3.65, and Five Monkeys at Tls. 3.55.

American Drills: Pacolet Centaur at Tls. 5.00, Cameron at Tls. 4.75, Piedmont A at Tls. 4.50, Piedmont XX at Tls. 3.15, and Henrietta D at Tls. 3.10.

Local sheetings: Five Horsehead 15½ lbs. at Tls. 4.70, Three Horseheads 14½ lbs. at Tls. 4.40 and Two Horseheads 14 lbs. at Tls. 4.20.

Cotton Yarn

Local Yarn.—During the last few days there has been a considerable business in these spinnings done for the Szechuan market at steadily advancing rates, the principal counts that have received attention being 14's and 16's, which have advanced about Tls. 2 per hale, and 20's which have improved about Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 4.00 per hale. In all some 15,000 Bales are said to have changed hands. Sales reported are:

10's 100 Bales Chelin at Tls. 35.00.

12's 100 Bales Teekwan at Tls. 90.75.

14's 100 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 93.00, 900 Bales Anchor at Tls. 89.50 to Tls. 92.00, 1,000 Bales Clouded Dragon at Tls. 89.00 to Tls. 91.00, 1,000 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 90 to Tls. 92.00.

16's 200 Bales Wedding Shop at Tls. 95 to Tls. 97, 600 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 97 to Tls. 99, 700 Bales Censor at Tls. 97, 200 Bales Horse at Tls. 96.50, 200 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 98.00, 300 Bales Watermoor at Tls. 99.00.

20's 700 Bales Five Men at Tls. 102 to Tls. 106, 700 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 101 to Tls. 105, 600 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 100 to Tls. 104, 1,500 Bales Picking Cotton chop at Tls. 102 to Tls. 105.50, 300 Bales Pagoda at Tls. 104, 250 Bales Tram chop at Tls. 100, 100 Bales Nine Men and Tiger at Tls. 104 and 500 Bales Watermoor at Tls. 105.00 to Tls. 106.00.

Indian Yarn.—Market firmer but less active than local spinnings, with business reported as follows:

10's 250 Bales Indo-China at Tls. 80.00, 300 Bales Sorab at Tls. 84.00, 50 Bales Vithudass at Tls. 82.20, and 100 Bales Vase at Tls. 84.00.

12's 100 Bales China at Tls. 84.50, 100 Bales Currimbaw at Tls. 84.00, 100 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 83.50, 175 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 84.00, 100 Bales Lukhmidass at Khamjee at Tls. 83.50, 200 Bales Moon at Tls. 84.50.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinnings have also ruled firmer during the week but the business done is so far not very large, being about 1,400 bales as follows:

16's 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 101.50, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 101.00, 300 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 102.00, 100 Bales Two Women at Tls. 100.00, 200 Bales Wharf at Tls. 98.00, 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 102.00.

20's 200 Bales Red Fisherman at Tls. 103.50.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

Established 20 years.

153 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

FRAZER & Co.

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 29, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Tls. 72.8

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.8

Shih Gold Bars: 978 touch

Bar Silver

1924

Copper Cash

Buying rate, 2-10½-Tls.

Exch. @ 72.4—Mex. \$ 9.58

Peking Bar

358

Native Interest

—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

307d.

Bank rate of discount

6%

Market rate of discount

—

3 m.s.

4 m.s.

6 m.s.

7 m.s.

8 m.s.

9 m.s.

10 m.s.

11 m.s.

12 m.s.

13 m.s.

14 m.s.

15 m.s.

16 m.s.

17 m.s.

18 m.s.

19 m.s.

20 m.s.

21 m.s.

22 m.s.

23 m.s.

24 m.s.

25 m.s.

26 m.s.

27 m.s.

28 m.s.

29 m.s.

30 m.s.

31 m.s.

32 m.s.

33 m.s.

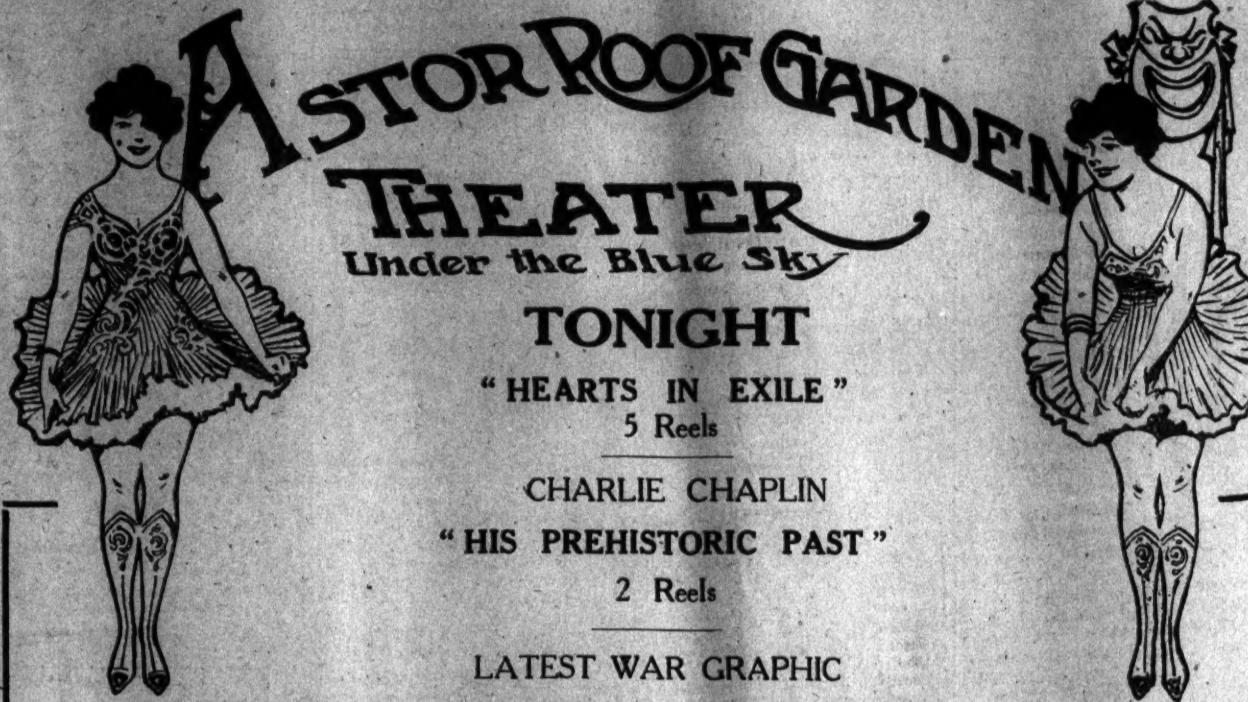
34 m.s.

35 m.s.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$775 B.
Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cashay, ordy.	2.15 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	8945
Yangtze	\$257 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$154.
Hongkong Fire	\$380 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	105c.
"Shell"	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.
Oriental Cons.	38c. 6d.
Philippines	Tls. 24 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 86 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 94.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 96 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Prof.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
International Prof.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Yangtzeapoo	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Yangtzeapoo Prof.	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y.	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 5 S.
China Sugar	\$118 B.
Green Island	\$9.45 B.
Langkawi	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	\$80.
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	40.
Watson	\$8 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13.
Amherst	Tls. 1.90 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10. 20 B.
Anglo-Dutch	118. 6 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.86
Chemaco United	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 1/2.
Cheng	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.45 B.
Domion	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 9.15 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2.
Kapayang	Tls. 15 1/2.
Karan	Tls. 10.15 B.
Kota Bahro	Tls. 18 B.
Kroowock Java	Tls. 16 S.
Padang	Tls. 11 1/2
Pongkalan Durian	Tls. 7.
Permeta	Tls. 1.40 B.
Ropah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 8 B.
Soekoo	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Soemambu	Tls. 17 1/2
Soenwang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 16.
Sh'al Malay-Prof	Tls. 1.85 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.90
Sungai Duri	Tls. 12 1/2 S.
Soo Manggi	Tls. 5 1/2 S.
Sh'al Kelantan	Tls. 90 cts B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Ulohei	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Ziangbo	Tls. 6.20 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & B. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Cutty Dairy	Tls. 11.
Sh'al Bloo. and Asb.	2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 29.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 26.
Sh'al Telephone	Tls. 88 B.
Sh'al Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 298	

## AMUSEMENTS



### MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY 10 ROUND BOXING CONTEST

for the Light-Weight Championship of the World between  
**FREDDY WELCH** and **CHARLEY WHITE**

British Light-Weight  
Champion of the World

The fastest and hardest hitting  
Light-Weight in America

Welch received the decision in what the New York Papers said was one of the  
fastest battles among Light-Weights ever seen in America.

Also

#### One Reel of Boxing Instructions

by Geo. Green, Ex-champion, showing famous punches of famous fighters;  
also

The Famous Detective Wm. J. Burns in  
**The Exposure of the Great Land Swindle**

THREE REELS

The film that created a sensation in America.

**Late War Graphic and a Keystone Comedy**

N. B.—Commencing tomorrow, there will be only one admission price—any seat \$1.00. There  
has been installed a new lighting system and a larger projection. Comfortable Wicker Chairs.

## A New Attraction

at the

### Victoria Theatre

Commencing Tuesday, August 1st

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Mdlle.

### LOURET ORLOVA

in

#### Character Dances

## M. GEORGE PASCHENKO

Baritone Singer in Opera Songs

Splendid New Pictures, including

"The Veiled Danseuse"

in three parts

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. The performance starts at 9 p.m. sharp.



When motoring  
during these  
SUMMER EVENINGS  
why not stop at

### THE SICCAWEI HOTEL

6 SICCAWEI ROAD

"Shanghai's Coolest Resort"

### A STRING BAND

will play every evening,  
from 11 p.m., commencing

Tuesday, August 1.

COLD SUPPERS  
EXCELLENT WINES



Tel. W. 937

## THE APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 31st, August 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

TOMORROW NIGHT! TOMORROW NIGHT!!

"NELLY"

A Two-Reel Drama of strength, with the interest increasing from the first moment  
of shooting.  
From the celebrated novel by Richard Marsh

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES  
Depicting latest events of interest.  
ACTIVITY OF THE ALLIES AT SALONICA.

"WHEN FLOWERS AWAKE IN JAPAN"  
Pathe-Color Nature Series. Nothing more beautiful has been seen than the flowers  
in this series of pictures.

The following humorous comedies:  
"SUCH A COOK" "AN UNFORTUNATE COMPLAINT"  
"THE AUNT THAT WASN'T" "DETECTIVE SNOB"

### OLYMPIC THEATRE VICTORIA THEATRE

#### PROGRAMME

For 30th and 31st July, 1916

#### "COWBOY EXPLOITS"

Interesting

#### "ERROR IN KIDNAPPING"

Vitagraph Comedy

#### "NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

Keystone Comedy

#### "MISS FATTY'S SEASIDE LOVERS"

Four Parts

#### "THE BROKEN COIN"

The 6th and 7th Episodes

Four Parts

#### NEW PROGRAMME

For 30th & 31st July

#### SHOWING

The Eighth, Ninth and  
Tenth Episodes

#### OF THE

"BROKEN COIN"

Six Parts

### St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

### TONIGHT HUMPHREY BISHOP

(see page 4)

For reservation of boxes or seats

Telephone WEST 802

You can 'phone your WANT

AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

#### PROGRAMME

For Sunday, 30th July.

#### "TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

Six Reels of Charlie Chaplin Comedy, just received

Unoubtedly the best Comic Picture

ever produced, enough to make even the

most jaded and iron-spirited persons

continuously and merrily enjoy a most

pleasant evening after dinner.

#### No Advance on Prices.

Dress Circle Seats . . . 30 Cents.

Midday Sunday Afternoon.

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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	11 P.M.	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Aug 4	11 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollie Co.
Aug 5	12.30 A.M.	San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 6	12.30 A.M.	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
Aug 7	12.30 A.M.	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Jap.	S. Tomes
Aug 8	12.30 A.M.	Boston, New York via Panama	Shinjo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Aug 9	12.30 A.M.	Boston, New York via Panama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Aug 10	12.30 A.M.	Boston, New York via Panama	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
2 P.M.		Yokohama	Glenroy maru	Br.	Glen Line
3 A.M.		Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
3 P.M.		Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
3.100		Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
4.300		Nagasaki	Penzu	Rus.	B. V. F.
6.100		Moji, Kobe	Santhia	Br.	D. Sasso
8		Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
11 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
18 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinjo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 30	10.00 P.M.	London, etc via Cape	Suwa-maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
Aug 1	11 P.M.	London via Cape	Aires	Br.	B. & S.
5	11.00 A.M.	Marcelles via Suez	Polyneion	Fr.	Cie M. M.
6	11 A.M.	London via Cape	Alstua maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
7	9.30 A.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
11	11.00 A.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16	11 P.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Thoth	Br.	B. & S.
20	11 P.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Glenroy	Br.	Glen Line
21	11 P.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Asrapenor	Br.	B. & S.
22	11 P.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
23	11 P.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
24	11 P.M.	Marcelles, London via Suez	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Ashui	Br.	R. & S.
30	A.M.	Foochow	Haesu	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
31	1.00 P.M.	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	11 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Lischow	Br.	B. & S.
1	11 P.M.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	11 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
3	11 A.M.	Foochow	Poochi	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
4	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chlymen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	noon	Takao, Formosa	Yen	Br.	B. & S.
6	11 P.M.	Hongkong	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
7	11 P.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
Sept 6	11 P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 30	8 A.M.	Choofo, Newchwang	Toowoo	Chl.	G.M.S.N. Co.
31	11 P.M.	Haihong, Yochow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
31	1.00 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalmay	Sakai maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
1	1.00 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalmay	Shuntien	Jap.	N. Y. E.
2	2 P.M.	Vladivostock	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. E. E.
3	1.00 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalmay	Glenroy	Br.	Glen Line
4	2.00 P.M.	Vladivostock	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
5	2.00 P.M.	Tsingtao and Dalmay	Takeshima maru	Br.	M. & Co.
6	2.00 P.M.	Vladivostock	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
7	2.00 P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	B. V. F.
8	10.00 P.M.	Weihaiwei, Choofo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
13	11 P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line

## FOR RIVER PORTS

July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chl.	G.M.S.N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chl.	G.M.S.N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
31	M.N.	do	Hsinfung	Chl.	G.M.S.N. Co.
Aug 1	M.N.	do	Liangyu	Br.	B. & S.
1	M.N.	do	Kutien	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Taifo maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
3	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. E.
4	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—DayNight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 29	Ningpo	Kiangtean	2012	Chl.	S.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 29	Choofo	Shantien	1021	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
July 29	Hungtsie	Hungtsie	693	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
July 29	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	1229	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSE
July 29	Japan	Takeshima maru	973	Jap.	M. & Co.	NTKW
July 29	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	NTKW
July 29	Chinawangtao	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	NTKW
July 29	Swatow	Tamsui	918	Br.	B. & S.	NTKW
July 29	Japan	Chekiang	1318	Br.	B. & S.	NTKW
July 29	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

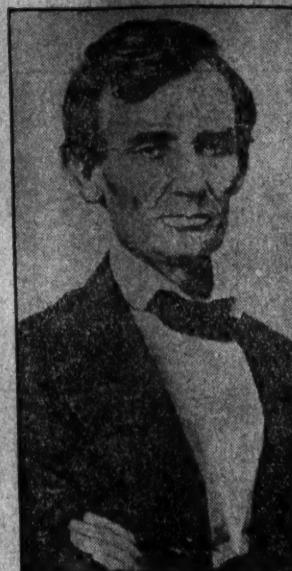
## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 29	Hankow etc.	Changon	1280	Br.	Goddess & Co.
29	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2285	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	Hankow etc.	Taching maru	1380	Jap.	N. K. K.
29	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
29	Japan	Yawata maru	2150	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	Chinawangtao	Hanchoye	920	Br.	Dodwell
29	Hankow, Tientsin	Hsinming	1488	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	Hankow	Katsurao maru	1023	Jap.	M. & Co.
29	Matsumura	Komoshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	Matsumura, Choofo, Tientsin	Genman maru	1140	Jap.	M. & Co.
29	Matsumura, Choofo, Tientsin	Shenkring	1034	Br.	B. & S.
29	Newchwang	Hunau	1438	Br.	B. & S.
29	Ningpo	Kiangtean	3012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War in Port







Abraham Lincoln, a Poor Man, Who Would Never Have Been President of the United States If We Had Followed the Duke of Manchester's Plan of Electing Rich Men to Office.

"Before the Secret Council of Three in Venice."

An Interesting Example of an Ancient Republic That Was Ruled Entirely by Its Rich Merchants

## Are The Rich Best Fitted To Rule?

The Duke of Manchester's Shockingly Undemocratic Argument That Americans Should Elect More Millionaires to Office



The Duke of Manchester

By His Grace the Duke of Manchester

Written Especially for This Newspaper.

If Americans want to be efficiently governed, they should elect their rich men to office.

Rich people are of two kinds, and each kind, for different reasons, is well suited to govern. The first kind consists of those who have made money themselves. They are peculiarly fitted to govern because to make money requires a variety of qualities essential to government—clear thinking, driving force, decision, the power of seizing opportunities, the gift of choosing the right subordinates, and the faculty of getting work out of people.

Most, if not all, of the above qualities are essential to make oneself rich. All of them are at least desirable qualities in one who is called on to govern. It may be said that discovering a mine does not necessarily demand any large proportion of these qualities. That is true; but certainly in this age and day if it is a rich mine, a paying mine, and not merely as the business man defines a mine—a hole in the ground owned by a liar—he will require most, if not all, the above qualities to avoid being more or less painlessly separated from it before he has a chance of getting rich.

The second class of rich men is that of the men who inherit riches. They for their part have or at least are liable to have certain other qualities which are of use in governing—a good education, the habit of command, possibly a mind broadened by travel, and an insight obtained thus at first hand of the manner and customs of foreign countries.

Both classes are more than likely to have several other qualities which are very necessary for good government—order, method and a certain touch of what I had almost called "conservatism." I mean certain coolness of judgment which keeps them from rash experiments undertaken on impulse. This is a long list of beautiful traits of character which I have ascribed to the rich; but I do not mean to say that all rich men inevitably have all of them, still less to say that no poor man has any of them; only the laws of probability are more in favor of their being found among the rich than among the poor, just as you are more likely to find a retriever among hunting dogs than among poodles.

Then there is another qualification which is essential to good government. The rich man is less liable to be tempted by bribery. Rich men, of course, have accepted and I suppose will continue to accept bribes; but at least they are less liable to, on the principle that a man with dyspepsia is safer to leave in charge of a pastry cook's

"Because If Self-Made They Prove Their Ability; If Born Rich They Are Above Bribery and Corruption"

shop than is a schoolgirl. Lastly, the rich man can afford to give himself the satisfaction of having his own opinion and sticking to it without having to consider the loss of salary if he goes out of office.

Paying a parliament means the professional politician, means government not by the people, but by the party caucus and the party boss. Parliaments nowadays seem to be far more concerned about trimming and twisting to score a party advantage than to do the best for the nation.

England used to be one of the best governed countries in the world. The safety of its citizens at home and abroad was assured and yet the individual had more personal liberty than the subject of any other nation. But one fine day the House of Commons, without reference to the people, voted themselves a nice salary apiece, and their minds since then have been chiefly devoted to hanging on to that salary and voting additional taxation to provide bribes to the poor voters to keep them in good humor, and an army of fresh officials to collect the taxes, with the result that a citizen's life is, to a large extent, occupied in his leisure moments in filling out forms.

At the time the war broke out the politician was busy cutting down the army and navy, at the expense of imperial safety and imperial prestige, to provide salaries for more officials to catch more votes to keep the benevolent government and its pliant political supporters still more securely in their fat jobs. And parliament itself, from the fact that the members of the government party stood or fell with the cabinet, became more and more a mechanical contrivance for recording the decisions of the cabinet and less and less a place for the free discussion of matters of national importance, with a chance of a division recording the opinion arrived at after debate. And the war, instead of causing the rank and file to slough off this vicious growth of ineptitude, has been merely seized on as a God-given opportunity to vote themselves an unconstitutional extension of their term of office, and a chance to strengthen the grip they have on their salaries.

And your country? If the rich, the substantial business men, were actually the political officeholders, would the cases of graft be so liable to occur? I think not. The cost of buying a lot of rich men would come too high.

But you can't get your most successful men into politics, because they won't undertake a minority struggle against the professional politician.

Professionalism in politics is like professionalism in sport—a fine, exciting thing to watch, but the company's too fast, and the pace too hot for the average amateur. And sometimes you can transpose the "fast" and "hot."



"The Struggle for Fortune," by Rochegrosse.

It is the Mad and Generally Hopeless Struggle for Fortune of the Ordinary Man That Unfits Him, in the Duke of Manchester's Opinion, to Be a Calm and Wise Public Office Holder.

The only class of rich men who, to my mind, are by their training eminently unfit to govern are almost, in this country at least, the most numerous class of politician—I mean the lawyers. As a professional politician he is no worse than most, I suppose; as an anxious apologist for a blundering government his development in the practice of talking and sophistry is most desirable. His training at hairsplitting, special pleading and kindred arts is just what is needed. But a statesman, a governor of men, should have a constructive mind; he should be a man capable of planning and executing work—good work, useful work. The lawyer's training has taught him destructive criticism of the work of others, defense of the work of others; not the origination of work of his own. The business man, on the other hand—I mean, of course, the successful business man—has learned to build up, to plan new things, to originate.

That there are numerous instances of poor men making splendid rulers is a fact which no one will deny; some of the very greatest, from Joseph the Jewish slave, who ruled Egypt, to Napoleon and Abraham Lincoln, are instances, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule.

And after all I'm not for a moment pretending that the rich are the only ones that can govern. Merely because they are rich they start with certain pre-supposed advantages, if they were born rich, or have proved themselves to have certain essential qualities if they have acquired riches. Further than this I am not prepared to go, but it at least helps to make the choice easier—narrows down the field of research when you are choosing rulers, never fear.

If there is a man of ruling qualities among the poor he will soon make himself known—either by getting rich, or getting power; and I suppose that all I am really driving at is that the man who has made money has proved his ability to do something besides talk, and the man who has unlimited money gets more than an even break in the race to develop his qualities useful for governing.



# NEW DISCOVERIES

# ALL OVER THE EARTH

## How a BAD COLD MAY MAKE YOU INSANE

DO NOT catch cold. It may cost you your mind. That brain disease, leading to insanity, is a not very infrequent result of bad colds is a new discovery of science. Of the fact there is no doubt whatever.

It happens by reason of the existence of certain hollow places in the skull. There are several of them. One is an elongated cavity in the frontal bone; it runs almost the entire width of the forehead, just above the eyebrow. Another is the "antrum" (the word means "cavern"), which is a hollow in each cheek-bone.

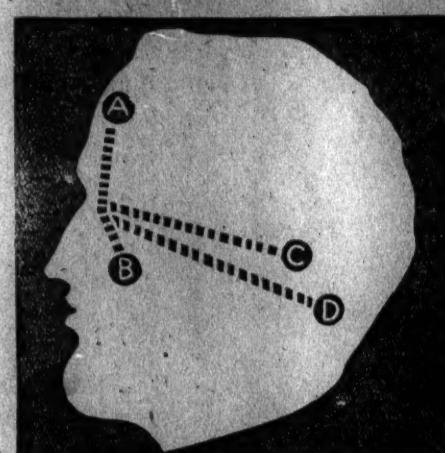
Probably you have been accustomed to suppose that your cheek-bones were solid; but they aren't. They are mere shells, lined with mucous membrane. This membrane, of course, is living tissue, through which blood vessels run.

Now, when you have a cold, there is always a possibility—though, fortunately, not a likelihood—that germs will get into the "antrum," on one side or the other, and start a serious infection. Really, it is surprising that this does not happen much more often, inasmuch as the cheek-bone hollow has an opening directly into the nasal passage.

Suppose such an infection to occur, and (as happens every now and then) to become chronic. The only way to treat it is to pass a tube up into the "antrum," by way of the nostril, and squirt it full of some germ-killing solution. This may have to be done daily for a long time before the mischief is cured; and the place is mighty hard to get at.

But the infection, once well established, may obstinately resist treatment. Or its existence may not be suspected, though it has gone on for years. In either case there is very serious danger—a menace

## Serious Havoc GERMS May Work If They Get Into Some of the Many Little CAVITIES in Our SKULLS



(A) Frontal Sinus; (B) Cheekbone Hollow; (C) Mastoid; (D) Cavity at Base of Brain. These Are Four of the Many Cavities in the Skull Which All Open Into the Nasal Passages. On This Account They May Easily Become Infected Because the Nose Is Frequently a Hospitable Feeding Ground for Multitudes of Germs

to the brain.

For, be it realized, the little blood vessels of the human membranous lining of the cheek-bone hollow run through tiny holes in the bony wall and into the brain. If the "antrum" is diseased, the blood passing through these vessels is likely to carry into the brain infectious germs.

If such germs get into the brain they find its soft tissues an excellent "culture medium." They multiply rapidly, feeding upon and breaking down the tissues in question, until, after a little while, the mind shows signs of being affected. The sufferer, perhaps, "hears voices," or has delusions, or exhibits other signs of incipient dementia. By and by he becomes wholly insane.

Exactly the same thing may happen if the



A Human Skull, Showing the Elongated Hollow Above the Eye Sockets (A) and the Cheekbone Hollows (B). These Are Some of the Many Cavities in the Skull Where Germs May Lodge and Do Serious Harm.

"frontal sinus" (the elongated hollow above the eyebrows) becomes infected; or, in the same way, if there be an infection of the "mastoid process," which is the bony lump behind the ear. This bony lump (provided by nature for the attachment of neck-muscles) is of a sort of honeycomb structure, with anywhere from a dozen to twenty cavities.

Sanscrit have possessed many words for tints and shades of that color. Had the Egyptian cat been green, then in that ancient city of Bubastis where cats were worshipped as gods, there would have been coined an array of words to signify varieties of green. Had the Greek maidens and matrons been addicted to gay millinery, then old Homer's color sense would have been more drawn upon, and the meeting between Nausicaa and Ulysses might have been delayed by a digression upon her "picture hat," instead of references to her flowing robes and hair, and her grace and speed of foot.

We have advanced far beyond our ancestors in this matter as is evidenced by this very existence of words that define a score of differences where they saw none, or at least, if they saw them, they deemed them unimportant. Our eyes are trained to much more subtle differences, we are better judges of niceties of shade, and, in spite of all that archeologists and lovers of antiquities may say, there is a greater beauty of color on the counters in a modern department store than in the frescoes of Pompeii or in the ruined cities of the empires of Babylon and Egypt.

Professor Woodworth points out that this lack of words for the shades of blue and green, is in striking contrast to the wide number of words for red and yellow, and declares that this came about because in the very earliest times, when man began to domesticate animals, he had to be able to distinguish his own from those of his neighbors, and the first means of distinction was that of color. A cow might be red, or brown, or fawn, or spotted; a horse might be brown, or bay or sorrel, or roan, or piebald; and for all these separate words are needed. The English language has only one word for reindeer, the Eskimo has eleven words.

Suppose, now, that the Sacred Cow of the Hindus had been a bright blue, and cows, generally, had possessed many different shades of blue, then would

it becomes diseased, the whole inside of it may have to be scooped out by surgical operation.

Your eyes, of course, are contained in two sockets of bone. In the bony walls that separate these sockets from the nasal passages are two hollow places. Not far away, in a wedge-shaped bone beneath the middle of the base of the brain, are two more hollows.

For what purpose are all of these hollow places in the skull? Nobody knows. But the theory generally accepted is that they are provided by nature for resonating cavities, to render the voice more sonorous. Probably the singing of a Caruso or a Melba would be much less agreeable to the ear, and would have far less "carrying power," if they had no hollows in their skulls.

All of the hollow places (even those in the bony lumps behind the ears) open into the nose. One easily understands, then, how readily they may become infected, inasmuch as the nasal passages, when one has a cold, are a hospitable feeding-ground for multitudes of germs.

Not until recently has it been understood why it so often happens that children, as a result of scarlet fever, are mentally impaired, in some cases being reduced to hopeless imbecility. But now medical science knows that it is not the scarlet fever germ that does this woful mischief.

Subsequent invaders—particularly pus-producing germs of the "streptococcus" tribe—take advantage of the weakened condition of the body (implying less ability to resist their attack) to infect one or more of the hollow places in the skull. Thence they are carried by the blood into the brain, which becomes diseased.

The same thing may happen in a case of measles; and this is one important reason why that malady, so common to childhood, should not be regarded by parents as of trifling consequence. But, as already explained, it may come about as a result of a bad cold. When one has a bad cold the obnoxious and always-dangerous "streptococci" may usually be counted on to be present in large numbers.

Nowadays, when the "frontal sinus," or the hollow in either cheek-bone, becomes chronically infected, resort is sometimes had to operative surgery, the cavity being opened up from the outside: i. e., through the face—and thoroughly cleaned out. But even such heroic treatment is not always wholly successful; it may have to be repeated again and again.

A danger in such cases is that the infection may exist for a long time without discovery. Once in a while it happens that the root of an upper tooth penetrates through the "floor" of the cheek-bone hollow, and (if the tooth be decayed) starts such a trouble. The cause does not betray itself either to the dentist or the family physician; yet it may cost the sufferer his mind.

## New Fruit Juices You May Like

THAT the juice of currants, blackberries, black raspberries, sour cherries and peaches may be prepared and kept as successfully as grape juice, and by the same methods, has now been demonstrated in the course of a series of investigations which the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting.

The juices of the fruits mentioned, it has been found, retain their characteristic color and flavor after being sterilized and stored away and can, therefore, be made available for use throughout the year in households and in soda fountains, etc. In this way it is thought much fruit that has hitherto been allowed to go to waste may be utilized.

For reasons, however, which are not as yet very thoroughly understood, the various fruits differ greatly in the effects of sterilization upon them. Thus, strawberry juice and red raspberry juice lose their distinctive colors and flavors very readily and, therefore, cannot be put up on a commercial scale and marketed as grape juice is.

Lemon and orange juices also undergo peculiar changes in flavor after sterilization and no satisfactory method of overcoming this obstacle has yet been developed.

Lemon juice is the more promising, but this, too, cannot yet be manufactured commercially with success.

With certain precautions, on the other hand, pineapples can be made to yield a sterilized juice of a very attractive flavor which should have distinct commercial possibilities. The juice, however, should be kept in cold storage at from thirty-two to thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit after sterilization, and most of the suspended material should be removed by means of a milk separator or by filtration. Moreover, where atmospheric oxygen is not excluded in the process of bottling, the juice darkens gradually.

These studies have already resulted in the discovery of a method producing concentrated apple juice by freezing which is not only easier to ship than ordinary cider, but which will keep much better. In the concentrated juice, however, the presence of sugar and acid retards the growth of micro-organisms and fermentation is slow.

Similar methods are now being tried out with other fruits. In the case of grapefruit juice, for example, concentration to a syrup by freezing is easily accomplished and it appears at the present time that there are great commercial possibilities in this method.

## Just How We LEARNED TO DRINK COFFEE

THE origin of coffee as a beverage is shrouded in many legends. According to one of the most interesting of these, Hadji Omar, an Arabian dervish, starving in the wilderness, saw some strange berries growing on a shrub. Eagerly he pulled them and, peeling off the outer shell, sought to eat them. They were very bitter, and he desisted.

Nothing else edible being in sight, to satisfy his hunger he built a fire and sought first to roast the berries, then to soften them in water. The process was slow and tedious, and the hungry dervish proceeded togulp down the discolored water. To his amazement and delight he found it both nourishing and refreshing.

This was in the year 1285. Returning to Mocha, on the Red Sea, he told the wise men of his discovery, and exhibited the berries he had brought with him. After brewing the new and wonderful drink he served it, and in return was feted by the grateful people. So popular did Hadji Omar become because of this discovery that he was made a saint.

The truth of the matter probably is that coffee was introduced into Arabia from Africa about 1470 A. D. Its introduction was followed by wide adoption, for it is known that shortly afterward the Mohammedans employed coffee to keep them awake during their long religious services. Later it was looked upon as an intoxicant, and came therefore under the ban of all true believers.

Its use continued, despite opposition, and after a time it spread

beyond Arabia. Coffee houses were in favor in Constantinople in the sixteenth century. Here also attempts were made to suppress its use as being of a class of beverages prohibited by the Koran. But the brave little berry held its own, and in 1662 the first coffee house in England was opened by a Greek named Rossi.

Down to 1690 the only source of coffee supply was Arabia; but in

that year Governor Van Hoorn, of the Dutch East India Company, received some coffee seeds from traders, who piled between the Arabian Gulf and Java. These seeds were planted and thrived so well that the industry of coffee growing soon made Java one of the richest possessions under the control of the historic Dutch East India Company. The mountainous surface of the island, its remarkably

fertile soil and the hot climate, tempered by the salt ocean breezes, favored the development of the berry and gave Java coffee its distinctive flavor.

Since those days coffee growing as an industry has spread to other countries, and in every instance the product shows the influence of its climatic environment. Coming down to our own time we find coffee plantations all over the world, those located in mountainous regions near the sea producing the best grades.

There seem to be as many variations in the making of coffee as there are grades of the raw material, and all supplied by the same person. The best quality of coffee can be spoiled in the making, and while that seems to be a very simple operation, to have it always right is one of the difficulties of housekeeping.

For an infusion, the coffee should be pulverized; for a decoction, ground more coarsely. Too good care cannot be taken of the coffee pot, which should be of granite or porcelain, and kept scrupulously clean.

The proportions remain the same, one heaping tablespoonful of coffee to one cupful of boiling water, whether drip or boiled coffee is to be made; but something does depend upon the number of people.

One-half cupful of ground coffee and one quart of water will make coffee for five people, but for one person one tablespoonful of coffee and a cupful of water will not suffice, for the old idea of allowing so much for the pot has reason in its being.

## SCIENCE NOW KNOWS--

### How to Prevent Blood Poisoning

WHEN you have a cut, a scratch, a bruise or any other kind of injury, paint it with iodine. As soon as injured dip a toothpick with cotton rolled on the end of it in the iodine and paint over the wound without washing. The iodine will kill all germs in the dirt that gets into the wound, while washing only drives the germs farther into the flesh. When painted with the iodine, wrap the injured part in a clean cloth for a couple of days.

### Measuring the Wind.

THE speed of the wind is measured by means of an ingenious instrument called the anemometer. It is like a weather vane, with cups instead of letters at the ends of its arms. The cups, catching the wind, whiz round, and thus turn the central shaft. This passes down into a box in which are several dials. The indicators of those dials are connected with the shaft, and move according to its revolutions. Thus the number of revolutions of the cup in a certain time gives the exact speed in miles per hour.

### Elephants Not Cowards.

THE fear an elephant has for a rat has often been spoken of as an example of colossal cowardice. But it is nothing of the kind. The elephant, when captive and in chains, has every reason to regard with terror the little rodent, which, in the still watches of the night, gnaws the toe-nails of the helpless pachyderm. Not much of this sort of thing is required to make the huge creature lame. By such attack, not long ago, three young elephants belonging to Hagenbeck's outfit were so badly injured that they had to be shot.

## Try This ICELESS REFRIGERATOR



This Refrigerator Will Keep Its Contents at a Temperature of 50 Degrees on a Hot, Dry Day Without the Aid of Ice

If the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pan and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and

you are tired of paying ice bills, why not try using an iceless refrigerator? This is not a joke, but a solemn scientific fact whose value is vouched for by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

They have succeeded in devising a refrigerator that will keep its contents at a temperature of 50 degrees on a dry hot day without the aid of ice. It depends for coolness upon the evaporation of water from a covering of cloth that by means of wicks is kept moist from a pan of water resting on top. Here is how one can be constructed at small expense by any one with a little ingenuity:

Make a screened case three and a half feet high with the other dimensions twelve by fifteen inches. Use a solid top and place on this a shallow water pan twelve inches square, or fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by one-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, twelve to fifteen inches apart.

# The Outing Girl - Her Clothes



The Large Figure Shows One of the Newest Outdoor Blouse Coats. The Other Two Figures Show One of the Newest Model Outing Dresses, With and Without the Coat. ("Lucile" Models.)

## Lady Duff-Gordon Describes Some of the Newest and Smartest Equipment for the Out-of-Door Girl

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.



A New "Floppy" Outing Hat. ("Lucile" Model.)

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

HERE is something for the outing girl—I mean the girl who loves the out-of-doors. I show you in the large figure one of the newest loose coats. It is modelled somewhat on the old English "smock." The material can be as heavy or as light as one pleases—and just as gay as one pleases. As will be seen, it goes over the head, just like a shirt, and hangs down as

it will. The broad, wide collar and the wide sleeves and full skirt give it an effect of freedom and an actual freedom that should be the keynote of all outdoor garments of this kind. The hat is a simple "shady" one, that harmonizes admirably with the whole aspect of coat and dress.

And, by the way, here is another out-of-door hat tucked away in the

lower left hand corner, that speaks for itself. The other pictures on the page show, with and without the coat, one of the newest models of dresses for the country club or where you please—just so long as it is out of doors.

The smart new "smock" shares with the sweaters of the times their glowing colors. Most of the outdoor wear this Summer is colorful—we have taken the hint from the flowers. Many outdoor coats are made to match the striped or checked skirts. I believe in harmonies of color in such cases more than slavish following of designs. One gets more variety, and that means more beautiful effects.

The same color "acceleration" shows itself in the outing shoes. Some of the newest models are fantastic to a degree. Three or four different colors are associated in the same pair, and frequently there is a variety of leather combined in one tiny pair of shoes that reaches the limit of exag-

geration. Fancy buckles are again in high favor—as is, indeed, everything that lends more variety to the costume.

To go back to the sweater: The lines have undergone a number of changes. Besides the shape that I show above, Norfolk pleats have been introduced, and the majority of them are belted or sashed. Then there are the sweaters of purer silk, with all the old paisley designs that our grandmothers knew.

White and black effects remain highly popular. There is a certain refinement and stability about this combination that gives it a permanent place season in and season out. Several of the sweaters are of white, whose knitted surface is superimposed on one of black, and which has a border of solid black; then there are varieties which reverse this arrangement of color.

Altogether, the outdoor girl can be as butterfly-like as she pleases—or she can be as charmingly plain.

# AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 30, 1916

## TRAFFIC TANGLE IS ONE OF CITIES' PROBLEMS

J. W. Leavitt, of J. W. Leavitt and Co., Overland Dealers, Tells of Congestion

In this age of progress and advancement the speed of which has been accentuated by the motor car we have learned our lesson on the value of "safety first" and have now reached that stage of preparedness.

"While peaceful countries are strengthening their defense against some unseen and unknown enemy yet here in our own country we have fast approaching us a condition that is likely to be the hardest battle ever known in business economics," says J. W. Leavitt, the head of J. W. Leavitt and Co., Pacific Coast Overland distributors.

"It is the traffic problem in the largest cities in the United States and in fact, and city that makes any pretense to commercial activity. The automobiles which have come into use so rapidly, have outdistanced the advancement in traffic problems. Today police and municipal authorities are already groping in the dark, seeking a solution of the present conditions.

"There is no question but what in every city of note in the United States, there is a great amount of traffic congestion, which means an economic loss.

"Every city seems to be trying to battle with the problem single-handed, borrowing from its neighbors rules and regulations to meet the condition.

"The solution is far from being found. In fact, congestion is increasing on account of the universal use of the motor car. Today men have found it necessary to constantly use the motor car to meet competition while yesterday they walked or used street cars.

"The enormity of the situation can be appreciated when it is known that the automobile manufacturers with their set output for the season of 1916 will not be able to supply the demand. To fully appreciate this fact one has but to realize that the Overland factory alone will turn out 300,000 motor cars and we have here now in operation something like 10,000 Overlands.

"With such a gigantic increase in the use of automobiles it is a certainty that within two years, unless something is formulated to handle traffic on more scientific lines, transportation in cities will be at a standstill.

"The main streets and arteries of travel, as laid out in the day of the horse-drawn vehicle, are not of the proportions to meet the existence of the motor-car. Streets cannot be widened enough to solve the problem, hence the solution must come from the handling of the automobiles themselves.

"Whether this will be found in one-way traffic along main arteries of travel, which is now advocated, is something that only time and experience will tell, but nothing of a lasting nature, however, will be devised by the individual workings of separate city authorities.

"The time is at hand when there should be a national convention to handle this question, experts from throughout the United States should sit in conference until the solution is reached."

## Resta Smashed Records



Clinches Title of Speedwy Champ by Hanging Up New 50-Mile Mark

Chicago, June 18.—Dario Resta clinched his title as American speedway champion when he defeated Ralph de Palma in two straight heats—one of fifty miles and the other of twenty-four miles—at Speedway Park today. Incidentally, Resta broke the fifty mile American speedway record, doing the distance in 31:57 2-5. This is at a rate of 94 miles an hour as against Christen's time at Indianapolis last year, when he drove an Excelsior in 32:35 22 at 87 miles per hour.

De Palma's time was 32:15, or 93 miles an hour.

De Palma again had spark plug trouble, but so did Resta, who was first into the pit. Then De Palma gained a whole lap only to lose it when

he had to go to the pit. Then Resta took the lead and won the race.

The twenty-four mile race was also Resta's. The Mercedes pilot had the lead only in the first lap. Once he tried to pass Resta in the ninth lap, but to no purpose.

The fastest lap of the day was in the twenty-first of the fifty mile race, when Resta turned the track in 1:06 3-5, which is at the rate of 108.1 miles per hour.

While Resta won the twenty-four mile heat in 12:42 3-5, De Palma was only 3:15 seconds behind him, his time being 12:45 4-5, at the rate of 104 miles per hour.

Thirty thousand saw the match.

Resta, came to America from Europe last year, and in four months earned \$35,000.

this year have proved the wisdom of the Goodrich policy.

## Dodge Cars Help To Chase Villa Bandits

Cars Rush Ranch in Which Mexican Chief Hides; Slay Desperado

"In the recent attack by American troops in Mexico, which resulted in the killing of Colonel Julio Cardenas, a Villa leader second in importance only to his chief, Dodge Brothers motor cars were the vehicles used in a thrilling charge. Without the fast going, sturdy cars, it would have been impossible to have gotten to Colonel Cardenas," says H. O. Harrison, head of the H. O. Harrison Company, distributors of Dodge Brothers cars.

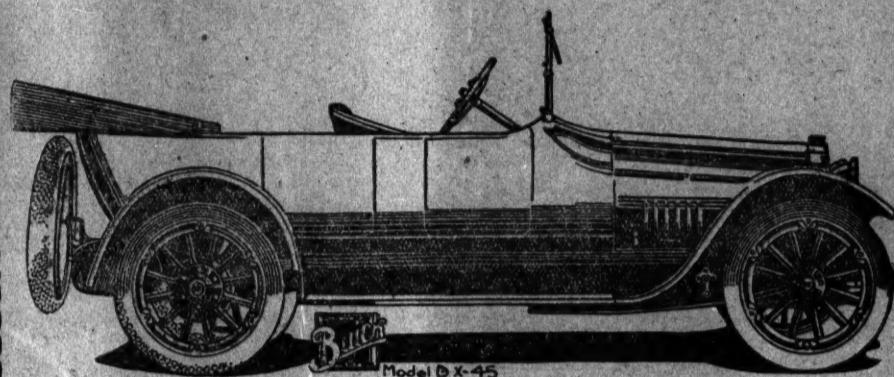
"The Cardenas ranch is so situated that it was impossible for the troops to approach within three miles without being sighted. Spies had reported to the American troops several times that bandits were making their headquarters there, but when cavalry would proceed to the ranch the bandits would have escaped and only the women and children would be left.

"General Pershing finally ordered three of the Dodge Brothers cars attached to his division to be filled with men and started for the ranch.

"They proceeded quietly until they topped a rise nearly three miles from the ranch. Then the drivers "stepped on it" and raced for the ranch at a speed of nearly sixty miles per hour, although the going was so rough that the men in the tonneau of each car had to cling desperately to keep from being thrown out.

"Colonel Cardenas, with two men, were at the ranch. They hurried out and attempted to escape, but the motor column was on them before they could get away, and in a pistol duel with Lieutenant Patton, Cardenas was wounded and afterwards killed by troopers when he attempted to escape."

# 1916 Six-Cylinder BUICK



Seven-Passenger—55 H. P.

ON VIEW AND FOR SALE AT

THE EASTERN GARAGE

Soochow Road

Marques, Chang and Pereira

DISTRIBUTORS

## NEWSPAPER ADS MAKE BIG GOODRICH SALES

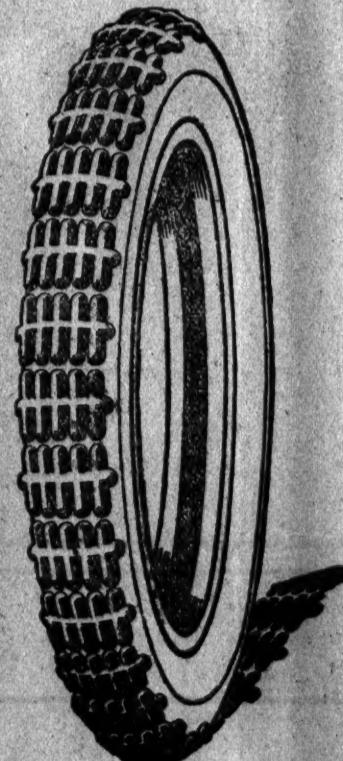
The international advertising campaign of the B. F. Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company has proved the value of newspaper advertising more than any other fact, says Manager C. E. Cook of the Coast Goodrich branch. The Goodrich Company has placed large display ads in all the papers of the country and the well-known magazines, and the result has been on immense increase in business. In fact, this year will be the greatest year in the history of the organization, which has been noted for its progressive methods.

In mapping out the great publicity campaign the dealers in every small town in the country have been urged to advertise on their own account, to supplement the large ads placed by the factory. This policy has shown remarkable results, and the sale of Goodrich products has leaped forward.

The manager of each central branch has sent a circular to all the dealers in his territory, instructing them to place ads in their local papers on the days the big factory Goodrich display ads do not appear, thus making a complete chain of publicity, linking the factory and the local dealer as well.

This method has been found to work better than any other system tried out by the factory, and the sales so far

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With GOODRICH Safety Tread Tyres your car ABSOLUTELY HOLDS THE ROAD. The five fingers of live Para rubber constitute the only successful all-rubber non-skid tire—the tire that utilises all the power of your engine.

The GOODRICH Safety Tread is pre-eminent for safety and economy. Hundreds of thousands of motorists have proved it by COMPARISON—the only and the final test.

Fit one GOODRICH Safety Tread, test it thoroughly against any other tires made, and all four wheels will be equipped with our tires in future. It never fails. Try one on your car to-day. PROVE its Safety. PROVE its Economy. PROVE its Superiority. It is the only way.

## GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD TYRES

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## FAST TIME FROM LOS ANGELES TO STOCKTON

Hudson Super-Six Travels To Southern California City in 10 Hours and 2 Minutes

A. H. Patterson of Stockton has just finished a motoring trip to Los Angeles and return, which, so far as known, beats all records for just plain, ordinary touring. Patterson, with his family and party of friends left Stockton in his Hudson Super-Six Saturday morning at 4:37 o'clock, and at 6:01 that evening pulled up at the Hotel Alexandria in Los Angeles, the 371 miles between Stockton and Los Angeles being covered in the day's touring of 13 hours and 24 minutes, elapsed time. The actual running time was only 10 hours and 2 minutes, several stops having been made en route for oil and gasoline—also one hour and forty minutes for lunch at Bakersfield.

The more remarkable is the drive, when it is considered that the car was the regular touring car, with windshield and top up, carrying five passengers. In addition to their two-year-old son, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had along as guests a Mr. Doan and a Miss Williamson from Stockton.

Patterson, while always enthusiastic over the Hudson Super-six, speaks of this casual performance as only one of the many which people are taking in Super-sixes over the country this year. He states when he left Stockton that morning he knew full well they would be in Los Angeles that same evening, although he admits he had scarcely hoped to reach there in time for dinner. "It just shows what the Super-six is capable of doing," states Patterson.

"Few people realize that it is possible to hold a sustained speed of sixty miles an hour, mile after mile, with a touring car and passengers. Even at this high speed the car held the road perfectly, and one really would not think the car was traveling over forty.

After a day of sight-seeing in and around Los Angeles, the return trip, which was none the less spectacular, was made by way of the Mojave desert, thence up through the Owens river valley and Round Mountain-Long valley district, fording Dead Man's river; thence to Mono lake via Dead Man's Hill and the Devil's Punch Bowl, the Super-six being the first car from Long valley to Mono lake over the Devil's Punch Bowl route this year, and Patterson states

will probably be the only car taking this route this year, as there is no road in all the State in such condition; nothing but deep, decomposed pumice stone, lava and ashes, thrown out by volcanic eruptions centuries ago.

One of the largest of these volcanic craters is known as the Devil's Punch Bowl, and is now one of the chief points of interest of that country to tourists and sightseers.

### New York City Starts A Cure For 'Speeditis'

Following the example of Chicago, New York city opened on June 14, its first traffic court for the exclusive trial of cases involving alleged violations of traffic laws. Chief Magistrate McAdoo formally dedicated the new court as a clinic for the cure of a disease very prevalent among motorists, known as "speeditis." Several officials of the traffic department made appropriate speeches, and Magistrate Frederick B. House, who has been assigned to the court for this year, started the "ball rolling" by fining leniently a chauffeur \$2 for driving on the wrong side of the highway.

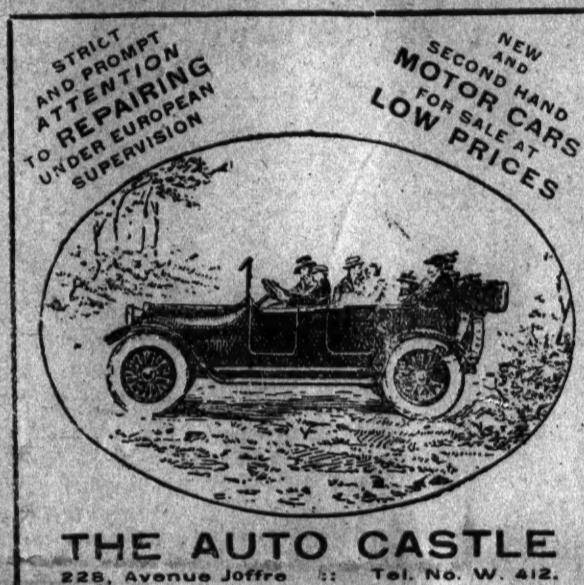
### Keeps In The Front

Thalheimer Brothers of Little Rock, Ark., have hit upon a novel idea, and apparently a very effective one, combining utility and decoration for their store. They have installed what they call the "Ford" soda fountain. This is a reproduction of a Ford car with head lights, tail light, horn, license tag, wheels and tires complete.

Instead of the faucet from which the sparkling ingredients are usually drawn, there is a Ford steering wheel, which completes the illusion. This "Ford" soda fountain is quite the talk of Little Rock.

### Model of Ford Plant Is Seeing America First

The famous model of the whole stupendous Ford Motor Company plant, designed and built for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, recently left its quarters at the Detroit Board of Commerce and began a new journey throughout the east. There has been a great demand for this reproduction of the Ford factory in miniature and it will visit most of the big cities of the east during the next three months. The first exhibition stop of the Ford model will be the Ford factory-branch at Long Island City.



THE AUTO CASTLE

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Trade Mark



Our Repair Department was established, and is carried on under expert foreign supervision, not as a profitable or even an expense-paying proposition, but for the sole benefit and convenience of our clients. Our charges are calculated on this basis. A comparison with others' charges will convince you of this. The workmanship is unquestionable.

### DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248.

Cables: Pneumatic.



Count the cost—and you'll buy a FORD. Big production centred on one model keeps its first cost lowest. Light weight and unequalled strength make its upkeep most economical. If you count the cost you'll buy a FORD.

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## Romantic Tale of The Pneumatic Tire

By E. T. O'Reilly

London, July 10.—The appearance of the name of Arthur du Cros, M.P., in the Birthday Honours List calls to mind the romantic rise and development of what is now one of the biggest industries of the world—the manufacture of pneumatic tires—which, arising out of a small domestic incident that happened in the city of Belfast in 1888, has by the business genius of a family reached to huge proportions, not only at home and in our Dominions, but in almost every civilized country on the globe. In that year, Mr. J. B. Dunlop, a veterinary surgeon of Belfast, whose interest in the matter was due to the fact that his little son was a cyclist, and that Belfast was roughly paved, re-invented Thomson's pneumatic tire of 1846, which had been allowed to sink into oblivion; and within a short time cycling, a pastime that had been almost wholly confined to young people and athletes, became the most popular, the most convenient, and the cheapest means of locomotion, and such it remains today. From being the toy of a handful of enthusiasts, the cycle, with startling rapidity, developed into the almost universal means of getting about that we still know, despite the advent of the motorcar, the motor bus, the electric tram and other modes of transit.

In the 'eighties cycling was highly popular in Ireland, and amongst its keenest followers in Dublin were Mr. Harvey du Cros and his six sons, who had been for years conspicuously identified with many sports.

Cycle racing became the favourite hobby of the du Cros boys, and it followed, naturally, that they were greatly interested in every new thing connected with cycling that made its appearance, and, needless to say, they were amongst the first to see and examine the Dunlop tire. It did not take long to convince them that the invention was likely to change the aspect of cycling completely, and Mr. du Cros, sen., immediately took a financial and active business interest in it. He formed a little company in Dublin in the latter end of 1889, appealing to the public for the modest capital of £25,000. As a matter of fact the £15,010 which the public subscribed came entirely from the pockets of practical cyclists like the du Cros and their personal friends. The general public took no interest in a venture, of which it probably knew little or nothing. Such was the original Dunlop tire company. Such was the concern, with its absurdly small capital of £15,010, which was the foundation of the mighty pneumatic tire industry that is now spread all over the earth.

### A London Invasion

In the autumn of 1889, Mr. Arthur du Cros had made a sporting attempt to convince the cycling public of England that the pneumatic tire had really something in it. He had entered for the Surrey Cup race, a great event, decided twice annually at Kennington Oval, under the auspices of the Surrey Bicycle Club. But the committee refused to allow him to start. The reason they gave was that he was using a safety, and safeties had been barred from competing against the high machine after his entry had been accepted. The net result of the action of the Surrey Committee was that they deprived a big London crowd of an immense sporting sensation, and put back the pneumatic tire for a time, so far as England was concerned.

In the spring of 1890, however, Arthur du Cros had his revenge, when he carried all before him, defeating the cracks of England at Birmingham and other Midland towns. Again, in the summer of 1890, a party of Irish racing amateurs, headed by Arthur du Cros, using Dunlop-tired bicycles, invaded London and simply swept the boards, and it was then that English racing men determined to throw over their

mentors, and to have pneumatic tires at any price. They realized at last that their greatest cracks had not an earthly chance against those Irishmen and their "sausage" tires.

### Bolt from the Blue

In a short time Mr. du Cros and his sons decided to throw their whole energies into the business, putting aside all their other commercial responsibilities. They went into every country in Europe, meeting with general success, for although the superiority of the pneumatic over the solid tire was now widely accepted, there still lingered some prejudice.

Everything looked promising for the undertaking when suddenly, in 1890, an explosive bomb of the most violent character fell from the clouds. It was discovered that the principle of the pneumatic tire—which consisted of a rubber tube of compressed air protected by a cover of canvas and rubber—had been embodied in a patent taken out as far back as 1846 by a Mr. Thomson. That patent may be said to have been still-born. Carriage builders would not look at it, and the bicycle had not yet come into its own. Mr. Thomson was not fortunate, as Mr. Dunlop was, to have the initiative, driving power and business genius of

du Cros. Consequently his tire died of inanition, and was forgotten till some chance searcher found it on the files of the Patent Office. The discovery meant that the Dunlop patent was not worth a row of pins, and the directors of the little company were confronted with the position that they had the business and no patent, while Thomson had a patent and no business. It was a staggering blow, but, nothing daunted, Mr. du Cros decided to persevere in their venture.

### £150,000 Law Costs

At the time, tyre patents of all sorts were being rushed out in bewildering confusion. The crying need was for a pneumatic tire which could be easily attached to the rim, and as easily detached when necessary, two points in regard to which the original Dunlop tire left everything to be desired. At last what looked like the real thing was discovered, and after preliminary difficulties had been overcome, the famous Welch and Bartlett patents, which provided simple and efficient means of attachment and detachment of the tire mechanically, in place of the earlier crude method of fixing by means of canvas and rubber cement became the property of the company.

This, with some other patents, made the Dunlop concern entirely independent of the original Dunlop discovery, and it was able to rely upon the patents of Welch and Bartlett, although much time and, it is said,

£150,000 had to be spent by the company in the Law Courts in defending its rights under those patents. The patent litigation was handled throughout in a masterly manner by Mr. Harvey du Cros who had the inestimable advantage of the advice and assistance of Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., now Lord Moulton.

With the advent of the detachable tire, and with the great improvements introduced in the materials employed in its manufacture, the fight against prejudice was finished. Cycle manu-

facturers had no choice but to adopt the pneumatic tire, and cycling, no longer merely a pastime for the athlete, spread amazingly till, for a short time, it became a society craze.

### Astonishing Development

The astonishing development of the business, started on a capital of £15,010, soon called for revision of the finances. In 1892, less than three years after there was an issue of 10,000 shares at £1 premium—which was doubled for the next issue! Early in 1893 the shares were quoted at £20, and before

the end of the same year the price was £26! This was said to be a record on the Stock Exchange. In 1896 the world was startled by the bewildering news that no less a sum than £3,000,000 in cash had been offered for the business, and that the old shareholders had decided to accept the offer. These extraordinary things happened only a little more than six years after the business had been launched with a capital of £15,010. With the new Company there was a new Board, and Mr. Arthur du Cros became managing

director, his father becoming chairman. The directors, with great foresight, diverted a proportion of the annual profits to reserve funds, out of which sprang the powerful Dunlop Rubber Mills in Birmingham, Cotton Mills in Lancashire, Rubber Estates in the East, and factories and branches all over the world. One result of this policy was that when the main patents expired in 1904 the company was prepared for the fierce competition which

(Continued on Page 7)

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needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

## OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

### Reasonable Rates Comprehensive Cover

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Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

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One quality only—THE BEST imported monthly from France.

PRICES lower than others owing to the favourable exchange.

Every tire guaranteed 5,000 miles

Sole Agents

**THE AUTO PALACE CO.**

362 Avenue Joffre:

Telephone W.465.



## The Eastern Garage

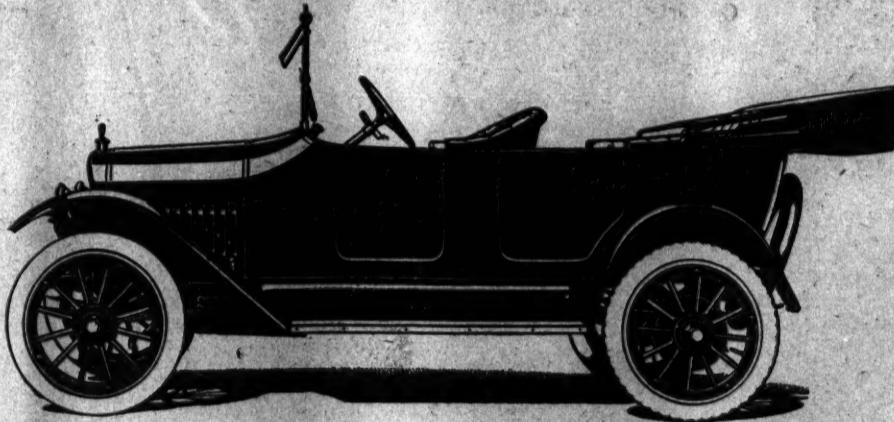
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## Maxwell Car

One of the best-known and most popular-priced cars in the U. S. A.



One of the principal features is the SIMMS HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO, entirely separate and distinct from the starting and lighting system.

The Eastern Garage, in offering this car to the discriminating motoring public of Shanghai, are convinced, after the most painstaking inquiries on the part of their manager, Mr. C. Campbell (whose long experience in Shanghai qualifies him to form the judgment), that the Maxwell will in every way meet the demand for a

### First-class Car

(combining all the principal features of the more expensive machines)

at a price within the reach of all

A large shipment is expected to arrive before the end of September. A specimen car will be on view at the Garage, No. 4 Soochow Road, from about the middle of this week.

Demonstrations may be arranged

Tel. 1159

## STUDEBAKER SCORES IN LOW GEAR TEST

Florida Motorist Tells of Remarkable Run He Made Under Blazing Tropical Sun

The day when an automobile owner could be awed by tales of remarkable performance seems to have passed. Instead of saying wonderful, marvelous or some other equally surprised word, the average motorist reading of a certain feat is more likely to comment that "such and such a performance was fine, but you ought to see what I did in my car."

The fellow who describes the ten-foot fish he caught on his latest trip has nothing for enthusiasm on the automobile owner, the chief difference being that the evidence of the automobilist is more likely to be taken at its face value.

When an Ithaca (N. Y.) owner of a Studebaker car observed some photographs of another Studebaker which competed in the road race between Daytona and St. Augustine, Fla., in the recent 100,000-mile reliability runs all over the country, the owner in question immediately wrote to the factory, telling all about his car and what it did under far worse conditions. And here, in part, is what he wrote:

"This road (between Daytona and St. Augustine) was a speedway track compared with some of the stretches that I negotiated a few days ago south of Daytona, in the vicinity of Titusville. These sections referred to were unimproved roads through the sand. On account of the drought the sand had dried out to a great depth, and it was all a car could do to pull through on low."

"After about a two-mile pull on low at nearly full throttle, with a Florida sun beating down, I stopped on a firm piece of ground to allow my motor to cool. Was surprised to find that I could lay my hand on the radiator without discomfort."

"Drove all winter about Florida, including the trip from Jacksonville to Miami and return, making about 4,000 miles in all, and have not made an adjustment or removed a spark plug, and have been free from tire trouble."

## Romantic Tale of The Pneumatic Tire

(Continued from Page 6)

it encountered at home and abroad, and which continues to this day.

### World Wide Industry

If ever there was a romance of commerce it is to be found in the history of this business, a curious feature of which is that it has been carried on from the start chiefly by very young men. Mr Harvey du Cros was still comparatively young man when he relinquished his own business affairs so that he might devote his whole time to the founding, as it turned out, of a great world-wide industry. As has been noted, his sons went into the venture as pioneers, and although they were but boys at the time, they did not hesitate to spread themselves over the world, undertaking immense responsibilities such as rarely fall to a business man until he has reached middle age, and remaining away from home for years at a time. Mr. Arthur du Cros, for the past seven years M.P. for Hastings, the third member of this most remarkable family, has travelled in most countries. On the race track he was a champion many times over, and the most notable of the brothers, scoring brilliant successes both at home and abroad. He led the team of Irish racing men who, as already stated, carried all before them in 1890, being thus compensated for his disappointment when not allowed to compete at the Surrey meeting at the Oval a year earlier. In business, too, he has taken a foremost position. Whilst still a youngster he became managing director, and for the last few years he has acted as chairman of the Dunlop Company, in consequence of the ill-health of Mr. Harvey du Cros. As M.P. for Hastings he has been the victor in three strenuous elections, and has proved a very useful representative, especially on matters pertaining to national defence. He has done a great deal of expert work in connexion with munition factories, and to his initiative and energy and the generosity of his friends is due the presence in the field of three complete convoys of motor ambulances, fully manned and equipped, one of them on the Western front, under the care of Captains George and Willie du Cros, the former of whom has been mentioned in despatches, and both of whom are, characteristically enough, serving their country "con amore."

## Maxwells Help Army in Darkest Mexico

### Sturdy Machines Carry Officers And Men on Patrol Duty And Move Troops

the rough roads, nine troopers to a car.

#### A Unit for Defense

These military performances by Maxwell cars prove what an effective unit for defense can be afforded by the motor car facilities of the United

States. They prove also the claims that have been made for Maxwell cars in the service of private owners.

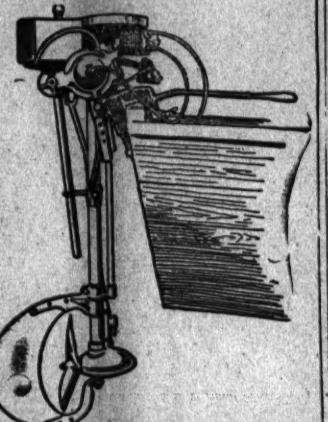
The Maxwell is an ideal car for service in Mexico because of its ability to ride the treacherous mountain trails and the long stretches of desert country.

## NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

### For Business, Sport and Recreation

*May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.*



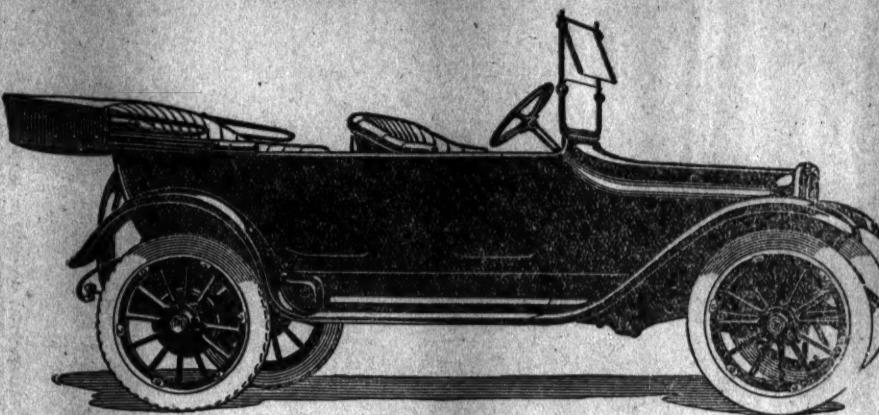
Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable  
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication;

Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

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24 H.P. 4-Cyl. Touring

Latest Models, complete with Electric Self-Starter, Head, Tail and Dash Lamps, and all Modern Improvements are now on view

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

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Complete line of accessories in stock.

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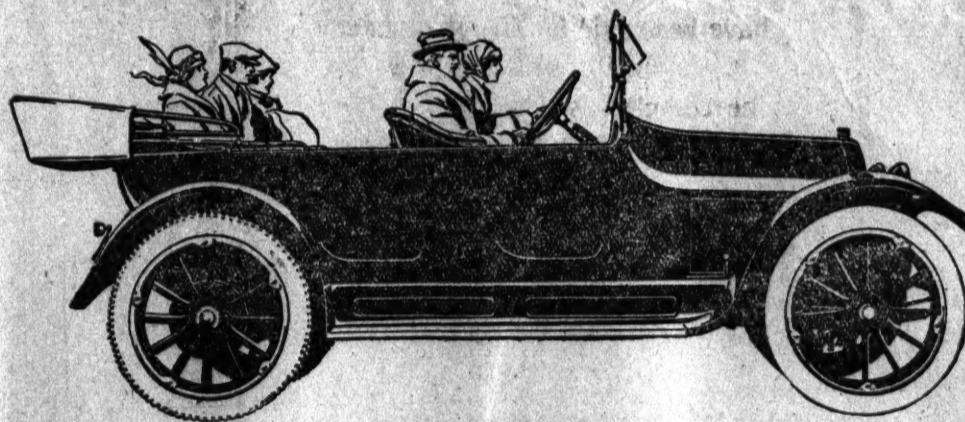
Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Model  
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*Overland*

Electric Lights  
Electric Starter

Model 75 Touring Car Tla. 1,750  
Roadster " 1,700



## Fine Car Features In This Light Overland

The advantages and conveniences formerly found only on the big, costly cars are now built into this light weight, economical Overland. And it sells at a price within reach of everybody.

On it you find electric starter, electric lights, electric horn, magnetic speedometer—all big car features.

Then, in addition there are the headlight dimmers, electric control buttons on the steering column, demountable rims with one extra, one-man hood—every possible refinement. No extras to buy after you get your car.

And notice the powerful engine—the very latest en bloc, long stroke type. It is smooth-running and efficient—using a minimum amount of fuel.

On no other car sold at anywhere near the price, can you find half of these big advantages.

This light, economical powerful Overland is the sensation of the year.

Ride in it today. We will be glad to demonstrate it for you.

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# Science's Newest Discoveries About Twins



PHOTO © BY F. M. KEYS.

INDEPENDENT researches carried on by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, the leading American exponent of eugenics, and by Dr. C. H. Danforth, of the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, whose conclusions are set forth at length in the *Journal of Heredity*, the organ of the American Genetic Association, have thrown some remarkable new light on the subject of twins. Among the questions that now seem to be answered in first that one of great popular and scientific interest, Why is the relationship between twins closer than that between ordinary brothers and sisters?

Children, of course, are the most interesting of natural phenomena. But the interest in them when they appear as twins, less often as triplets and still less often as quadruplets, is strong, indeed.

Twins have been a favorite subject of fiction and of the stage. They have furnished plots for some of the most intensive dramas and some of the most gripping of stories. The curious, well-attested, almost uncanny sympathy the lies between them has been one of the mysteries of science.

It is because of this mystery, i. e., the sympathy that lies between twins, that the story of "The Corsican Brothers" has, perhaps, exercised as much fascination over the popular mind as any ever written. It reflects the very ancient belief that there is a mysterious intangible bond of sympathy and sensation between twin children, that causes one to feel the sensations of the other even though they are miles apart. This belief is still widely held, although in modern times it has generally been rejected by educated men who have considered the story of "The Corsican Brothers" utterly fantastic. In spite of this, it is true that there are a vast number of very curious facts relating to the similarity of sensations, ideas and actions displayed by twins.

It is most surprising to find a scientist like Dr. Charles B. Davenport setting forth evidence that shows that there may be at least a partial basis in fact for the extraordinary story of "The Corsican Brothers." In that story, it will be remembered, one brother fell dead when his twin was shot through the heart. In a real case cited by Dr. Davenport, two twins, after a life of very similar experiences, attempted suicide by drowning at nearly the same time, though far apart from one another. The scientifically accurate story is not as dramatic as that of Alexandre Dumas, but everybody will recognize that the romance may have been suggested by real facts.

Twins are of various types, and those in whom identical experiences usually occur belong to the type known as homologous, or "true twins," that is to say, both children have developed from one ovum. According to a psychological principle, when two persons are made up from identical hereditary factors the experiences that happen to them are likely to be the same, because the internal factors have a determining effect even in apparently external happenings.

Two important facts about twins appear to have been demonstrated:

1. The tendency to twinning is hereditary.

2. Twins of the same sex and identical make-up have been developed from one egg (ovum).

It is unfortunate that much of the scientific information concerning twins is gained from hospital and medical records. Thus it emphasizes the appearance of identical ailments and mental peculiarities in twins. It is a well evidenced fact that exceptional powers and abilities have also been displayed by "true twins."

It may be pointed out, for instance, that Maurice and Francis Burke Roche, twin sons of the beautiful Mrs. Burke Roche, are among the handsomest and most popular young men in New York society. They are so much alike that many persons who know them are unable to tell them apart; they are evidently "true twins."

Among the most attractive dancers on the American stage are the twin sisters Rosika and Yancsi Dolly. The identical



© BY BOEVE WAS D C Courtesy Journal of Heredity. "Identical" Twins Whose Only Difference Is That One Drinks Faster Than the Other

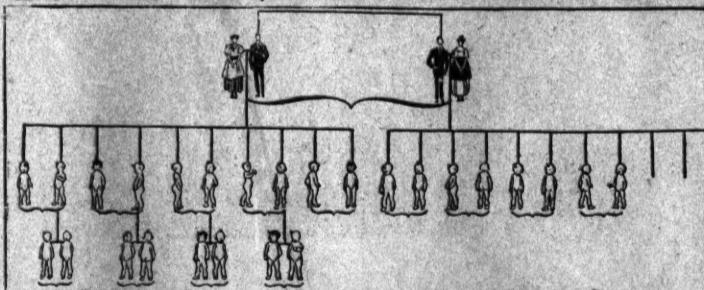


Chart of a Family of Twins, Showing Hereditary Tendency to Twinning. From Dr. C. B. Davenport's "Heredity in Relation to Eugenics." Two Twin Brothers Married. The First Had Ten Children, All Born as Twins; Four Pair Were Daughters and One Pair Were Sons. Seven of the Daughters Are Known of the Others. One of the Sons Is Married and Has Three Single Children. The Second Brother (First Generation) Had Eight Children Born as Twins and Three Born Singly.

character of their movements in dancing is a remarkable fact of equal interest to scientists and lovers of beauty.

Dr. Davenport, who is director of the Department of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution, has just published the result of his researches in a paper on "Evidence for the Heredity of Temperament Drawn from Studies of Identical Twins." In this, among many other interesting cases, he mentions that of the two brothers, one of whom was drowned while the other tried to drown himself. The case was first reported by Professor Baume, of France. The record is as follows:

The twin brothers, Martin and Francois, lived, the former at Lorette, and the latter two leagues away at Quimper. On about the 15th day of January the twin brothers, who had placed their savings in a common box, were robbed of 300 francs. During the night of January 23-24, at 3 o'clock in the morning, they had the same dream. Each awoke with a start, exclaiming that he had caught the robber and that his brother was being hurt; and both danced and jumped on the floor in the same extravagant fashion. Martin, who lived with his grandfather, attacked the latter, fixing upon him as the robber; his excitement was progressive; he complained of violent pain in his head; at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th he went out and tried to drown himself in the river, but was prevented by his son; at seven that evening he was received into the asylum, where he died on the morning of the 27th. Meanwhile Francois spent the day seeking for the robber; at six in the evening he came upon his brother struggling with the gendarmes; became much excited; complained of a violent pain in his head, and on the same day drowned himself in the river at the same place where Martin, unknown to him, had attempted suicide a few hours before.

Dr. Davenport has collected instances of strikingly similar mood in twins from many medical authorities, both American and foreign. He tells of twin sisters who resemble each other to a striking degree and have lived together for seventy-four years. Some years ago one of them lost her husband. Both of them were seized with the same form of melancholia and recovered at the same time. Recently the husband of the second died and the same seizure occurred again.

Two German boy twins, Emil and Arnold, were most intimately tender toward each other from childhood. When seventeen years old, Emil imagined that the daughter of his employer was in love with him, and when this was demonstrated to be false he attempted suicide by poisoning, but was saved. A little later Arnold went to help his widowed sister, and here he suspected her of sprinkling poison on his food, and one day secretly exchanged his portion for hers; the poison demonstrated its power to his mind because his sister, after taking it, boxed her children's ears. Returning home, both brothers devoted themselves to warding off impending disasters, especially poisoning.

Dr. Davenport advances the following interesting explanation why similar experiences often occur to twins:

"Since the same emotional peculiarities develop in twins who are separated from each other by miles or even oceans, i. e., who have undergone very dissimilar experiences, we are forced to admit that of the factors that determine mood the internal are the most significant. If a loss causes me a profound depression, that is my specific reaction to such a loss. The loss is not the 'cause' of the depression, but it permits my reaction to such a situation to show itself. A rat causes one reaction in a fox terrier and a different reaction in a collie dog. If the rat were the 'cause' of the reaction,

Quadruplet Daughters Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Keys of Hollis, Okla. None Has Ever Had Any Other Nourishment Than Mother's Milk. (Published by Permission of the *Journal of Heredity*, Copyright by F. M. Keys.)

## Why Most Twins Look Alike, Why the Same Kinds of Things Are Likely to Happen to Each of Them, Why the Strange Sympathy That United the "Corsican Brothers" Isn't All Fiction and Why Twins Are Apt to Have Twins



"Unidentical" Twins—An Example of Twinning Which Produced a Boy and Girl (Photo from Munsey Studio, Wash.)

both dogs would act alike. The rat merely starts a train already laid in the terrier; it starts nothing, because there is no train laid, in the collie. Similarly must we account for the differences in the reaction to the same outward event made by two persons."

Dr. C. H. Danforth, of Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, tells us in the *Journal of Heredity* that twins arise in two very different ways. In one case two separate egg cells are each fertilized by a separate male cell. The resulting embryos develop independently and need no greater resemblance to each other than brothers and sisters born at different times.

In the case of the other class of twins, both members of the pair are derived from a single egg (ovum) that has been fertilized by a single male cell. At some time subsequent to fertilization two centres of growth appear in the embryonic cell-mass and from each of these centres a distinct individual develops. Such twins are known as homologous and presumably furnish the "identical" individuals responsible for such legends as that of "The Corsican Brothers."

The evidence showing that the tendency to produce twins runs in families is abundant. Two striking illustrations of this are furnished by tables of heredity in Dr. Davenport's book "Heredity in Relation to Eugenics," and many others could be given. The knowledge that twins are of two classes is useful in elucidating the inheritance of this tendency. When twins are developed from two ova their existence must be explained entirely by reference to some attribute of the mother and cannot be

due to any characteristic of the father, since they owe their existence to the simultaneous ovulation of two ova, a maternal peculiarity.

Twins developed from one ovum, on the other hand, may be conceivably due to factors supplied by either the father or the mother. Twins from one ovum we know are usually distinguished by a remarkable identity of appearance, tendencies and actions and are of the same sex.

Professor Simon Newcomb, among others, has shown that twins are of the same sex much more frequently than can be explained by the laws of chance. It is believed that when twins are boy and girl they are necessarily developed from two ova, while twins of the same sex may belong to either class.

The occurrence of triplets and other multiple births involves the same questions as twinning, but they are further complicated. Mrs. F. M. Keys, of Hollis, Okla., became the mother of four fine quadruplet daughters on July 4, 1915. In printing their picture, the *Journal of Heredity*, the organ of the American Genetic Association, informs us that there were no twins or plural births on the mother's side, but there was one pair of twins in the father's fraternity. It is a remarkable fact that these quadruplets were raised on mother's milk.

Of the 75,030 births recorded in St. Louis during the five years from February, 1910, to February, 1915, 828 are reported as twins or triplets. This indicates that the incidence of twin births in this country is about 1 to 90.6. It was found that fifty new-born pairs of twins in St. Louis had 171 older brothers and sisters born singly and twenty (ten pairs) who were twins. The frequency of twins among the brothers and sisters of twins is therefore about 1 to 18. In the mothers' families there had been 318 single births and ten pairs of twins (1 to 32), and in the fathers' 219 single births and eight pairs of twins (1 to 27). These figures show clearly that twin production is frequently a

family peculiarity. Of 37,621 pairs of twins born in Germany and France there were 13,315 cases in which one of the twins was a boy and the other was a girl. It is argued that these 13,315 cases represent half of the twins developed from two ova, since such twins have equal chances of being of the same or of opposite sexes. This means that of the whole number, 26,300 cases represent twins from two ova, and the remaining 10,391 cases represent twins from one ovum, from which it appears that over 29 per cent of all twins are from one egg.

Dr. C. H. Danforth now suggests that the two classes already mentioned do not represent all the types of twins, or at least that the second class, consisting of twins from one ovum, should be further subdivided. In the study of eggs of bees it was found that the entrance of the male cell of the egg occasionally stimulates a precocious division of the latter, so that the male nucleus is able to unite with only one-half of the original egg nucleus, leaving the other half to develop by itself. If such a condition were to arise in man, the second half of the egg nucleus might, so far as is known, be fertilized by one of the innumerable superfluous male cells, in which case we would get a pair of twins derived from one egg and two male cells. Such three-egg twins may even be of opposite sex, yet they should be more similar than ordinary brothers and sisters.

Evidence is found that twins from two ova are hereditary in the direct female line. The tendency to twins from one ovum is likewise transmitted through the female, but since the incidence of twins is higher than normal in the ancestors of the fathers of twins, it is probable that it may also be transmitted through the male.

While twinning is hereditary in most instances, some family charts show that it may appear sporadically. The ability to produce twins is possibly common to all strains. It is not likely that strains will be found in which twins never occur, nor, on the other hand, in which there are nothing but twins. That such causes as tend toward twin production are more constant in some families than in others seems to be proved.

# SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 30, 1916

## S.C.C. HAVE NEAR CALL; WIN BY 1

Maxims and B' Co., S. V. C., Put Up Splendid Fight; Hawking Scores 82

## TAIT SAVES THE GAME

Plays Great Innings For 93 And Secures Narrow Victory For Club

The Maxim and B. Companies S.V.C., made a determined attack upon the S.C.C. eleven yesterday afternoon and a fine stand by V. H. Lanning and Hawking made things look as if the Club were in for a bad beating but Tait got going—a skipper should—and scored 82, which evened up the play. After a great struggle the Club just won with a solitary run to spare.

V. H. Lanning won the toss and elected to bat. The S.C.C. team on paper seemed very weak in bowling but both Clifford and Monk trundled so well that not only did they keep the runs down but good wickets like A. E. Lanning, Stagg and Newman went for next to nothing.

Clifford bowling from the top end was in fine form and over after over he bowled without giving the batsmen a chance. Then he tired and V. H. Lanning and Hawking became associated. Both men played excellent cricket and scored all round the wicket at a good pace. When 140 was signalled V. H. Lanning retired but Hawking stayed and began to open his shoulders to everything. He hit boundary after boundary and in one over off Clifford scored 14. When he had scored 82 he mishit a ball and was caught. This was his only real mistake. He gave Clifford a very hard chance just before this but it can hardly be placed against the batsman's credit. After this none of the players did much and Grimshaw with his left arm expresses backed up by Clifford finished off the innings for 170.

Howell and Hollander gave the Club their start. The latter was soon stumped by Haynes while endeavoring to put one of Stagg's deliveries to the tape.

Leslie followed and laid about him in vigorous style but when he had reached the unlucky 13 he fell to a Stagg-Lanning combination. Low and Thomson came and went in quick succession and it seemed as if all that remained to do was to shout.

But then Clifford and Tait became associated. They had not too much time and so they went for the leather for all they were worth. Tait was very merry and he walloped the ball all over the field. Stagg, Hawking, V. H. Lanning and Clifford all had a go at him but he defeated them all and when the century was well in sight he was snappled behind the wicket by Haynes.

The last few runs caused a good deal of excitement. The wicket was very fast. The fielding was good but Haynes at wicket was fine. Clifford alone in the field, so did Tait. Scores:

Maxims  
H. W. Stagg, b. Clifford..... 10  
A. E. Lanning, c. Clifford, b. Monk..... 14  
K. E. Newman, c. Leslie, b. Clifford..... 0  
W. J. Hawking, c. Monk, b. Grimshaw..... 81  
H. J. Cooper, b. Monk..... 8  
V. H. Lanning, retired..... 8  
D. Campbell, b. Clifford..... 2  
L. R. Wheen, not out..... 6  
W. J. Haynes, b. Clifford..... 0  
C. S. Cheetham, b. Grimshaw..... 8  
A. R. Moore, c. Howell, b. Clifford..... 8  
Extras..... 8  
Total..... 175

## Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.  
W. C. G. Clifford..... 13.1 2 58  
W. J. Monk..... 7 27 2  
R. Grimshaw..... 8 50 3  
W. K. Stanton..... 5 32 2  
S.C.C.  
Geo. Howell, b. Hawking..... 12  
P. T. Hollander, st. Haynes, b. Stagg..... 13  
A. H. Leslie, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Stagg..... 13  
C. Lowe, b. Stagg..... 13  
C. E. M. Thomson, run out..... 13  
W. C. G. Clifford, b. V. H. Lanning..... 13

(Continued on Page 2)

## School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Smith obtained a particularly fine victory last Monday, when he defeated Hawke in the Singles of Public school's tourney. The game was no one-sided affair. It was played with vim, vigor and life, but the forcefulness of Smith's drives and rallies culminated in victory for him. The set was where Smith told.

Smith now meets P. Madar in the final. The latter is up against a mighty adversary and it can be figured out that Smith will win the single's championship.

Mr. H. Toussaint, who is presenting the first prize, will be asked to umpire. If he does, I hope he will recognize in Smith a player who may be among Shanghai's best in future years.

The doubles tournament commenced and White and G. Madar went under o. C. E. Ollerden and David. To think of the first couple going under! They should have made a good fight or the new entry, but lack of practice beat them.

Hawke and Sterlingwerf make a good combination in doubles and, from what is known of their play, they ought to be in the final, but when I think of the unexpected surprises that we sprung up, I am loth to predict what place for them. I must give my attention to the other couples, who are capable of doing great things.

They are A. Hansen and G. Baradas, who have already defeated F. Nyborg and C. Bowern, R. and V. Jensen, who are to meet J. Hawes and H. Sterlingwerf. A. White and G. Madar, who have lost to C. E. Ollerden and N. David; E. Cooke and F. Rowland, who will meet H. Smith and H. V. Rowland, and F. Madar and A. Lewis, who will meet A. Jansen and G. Baradas. Good luck to all!

## Humphrey Bishop Co.

By Domino

Full House! Everything in the garden was lovely. Mr. Heribert and his men are to be congratulated on the excellent way in which they had arranged the open air concert arena and the well appointed stalls.

St. George's Garden was a delightful place to be in last night. There were good pictures and there was Mr. Humphrey Bishop and his party of clever entertainers. There is a nice seating accommodation at St. George's but last night not a seat was to be had when the curtain went up in the first ten.

The Japanese Club will be represented by S. Toyodumi and S. Kashi, N. Nakamura and S. Takagi, J. Hiyoshi and K. Kojima, S. Tada and G. Yanagita, T. Takahashi and J. Morita.

Portuguese v. Cercle Sportif

The following couples have been selected to represent the Cercle Sportif Francais in this match, to be played on the courts of the French Club today:

J. Elmore and C. G. Humphreys; H. Toussaint and C. D. Field; C. Knight and E. G. Norman; A. P. Naser and A. White; O. J. Shrager and H. F. Prevost.

S. C. C. v. Country Club

A match between the above clubs will be played on Wednesday next, on the S. C. C. courts, starting at 5 p.m. The following couples will represent the S. C. C.:

H. Toussaint and St. G. R. Clark; L. R. Wheen and W. J. Hawkins; N. B. Ramsay and R. H. C. Godwin; Dr. Moore and A. J. Grant; C. D. Field and D. Campbell.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

#### For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakau M. Aug. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 4  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penz..... Aug. 4

#### For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 18

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18

Per Europe, via Suez:

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesia Aug. 5

Per F. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 6

Per M.M. s.s. Athos..... Aug. 14

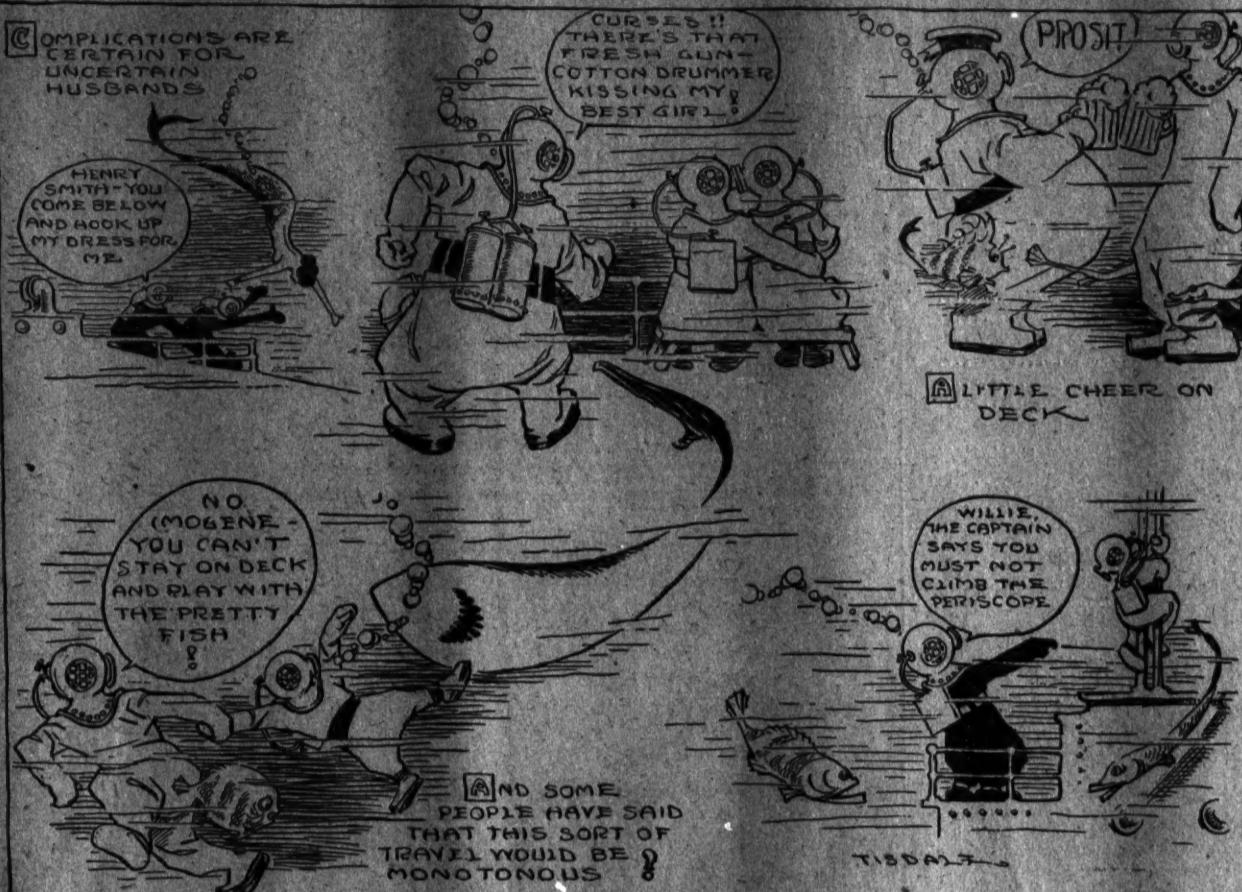
Mails to Arrive:

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about July 31, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The French mail of June 25 was due at Hongkong on July 29 and here on August 2. Left Haiphong on July 25, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The F. and O. s.s. Novara with the London mail of June 29, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Saturday, July 29.

## Life on a Submarine Liner Has Its Ups and Downs, Says Tisdale



## Lawn Tennis

### Public School Doubles

The first round of the Public School's doubles tournament was commenced during the week. In the first game, C. Barradas and A. M. A. Hansen beat C. Bowern and W. Lyngborg, 6-3, 7-5. Yesterday, C. Barradas and A. M. A. Hansen beat G. Madar and A. Lewis, 6-2, 7-5.

## JACKSON AND TY COBB GAINING ON SPEAKER

## TY COBB TELLS ABOUT FANCY BASE RUNNING

### Hot Bat Race in American League; Daubert Leads The Way in the National

Chicago, June 24.—Cobb and Jackson gained this week on Speaker in the race for the batting leadership of the American League. Averages published today show that, including Wednesday's games, Speaker is ahead of all regulars with an average of .369 to Jackson's .354 and Cobb's .343. Cobb is now ahead in stolen bases with 18. Speaker leads in total bases with 114, and is tied with Grancy, Cleveland, for the lead in runs scored, with 45. Grancy's record of four home runs still stands the best. Vitt, Detroit, and Gandil, Cleveland, lead in sacrifice hits, with 17 each. The Tigers are ahead in team hitting, with .300. The American League's .300 hitters, counting only those who have played in half or more of their team's games, are:

Speaker, Cleveland, .389; Jackson, Chicago, .354; Cobb, Detroit, .343; Burns, Detroit, .317; Nunnaker, New York, .317; Hellmann, Detroit, .303; Smith, Cleveland, .302; Sisler, St. Louis, .301; Gardner, Boston, .299.

Leading pitchers for eleven or more games:

Player—W. L. E. R.

Cullip, New York..... 3 0 1.35  
Moran, Cleveland..... 10 3 1.18  
H. C. Coe, Detroit..... 9 2 2.16

Faber, Chicago..... 7 3 2.18

Dauss, Detroit..... 9 4 2.54

S. C. C. v. Country Club

Johnson, Washington..... 11 6 2.17

Ruth, Boston..... 9 5 2.42

Coumbe, Cleveland..... 5 3 2.28

Benz, Chicago..... 3 2 2.46

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S. C. C. v

## S.C.C. Have Near Call; Win By 1

(Continued from Page 1)

	O	M	R	W
Total	176			
Bowling Analysis				
W. J. Hawkins	15	3	52	3
E. W. Stagg	11	2	58	3
V. H. Lanning	8	—	42	3
H. J. Cooper	3	—	31	
Passes Beat S.N.R.				
Now that they are in a winning vein again, the Parsons have set out to do it well and they had the Shanghai-Nanking Railwaymen in a terrible hole yesterday. The Railway would not have had a score at all, had it not been for Quincey.				
Opening the batting, he held on until he had registered 35 and the combined assistance of his fellows took the total to only 54. It was the fault of Bhoora and Lalaca, the former securing four wickets for 15 and Lalaca four for 13.				
At the wickets, none of the Parsons shone particularly, but most of them did something and the side compiled 166.				
The scores follow:				
S. N. Railway				
Ho Wing-ching, b. Bhoora	0			
Q. P. Quincey, b. Lalaca	25			
P. D. Sullivan, b. Bhoora				
F. D. Mulvan, run out				
B. L. Chestham, l.b.w., b. Bhoora				
A. G. Martyn, b. Bhoora				
F. Dunstan, b. Lalaca				
Ho Wing-kin, b. Bhoora				
S. T. Forrester, b. Lalaca				
H. Wing-chun, not out				
H. Morgan, b. Lalaca				
Extras				
Total	166			
Bowling Analysis				
C. M. Bhoora	10	1	15	
B. H. Ragi	6	0	20	
J. P. Lalaca	3.5	1	13	
Parsons				
H. D. Damri, b. H. W. Kin				
H. S. Madan, b. H. W. Kin				
S. M. Talati, b. Cheetham				
C. H. Bhoora, c. H. W. Chun				
J. P. Lalaca, c. Martyn				
Quincey				
R. H. Ragi, b. H. W. Kin				
C. S. Sethna, b. Quincey				
R. Vicente, b. Quincey				
J. H. Shrow, b. Quincey				
B. S. Khanbatta, not out				
H. L. Sonariwalla, c. Sullivan, b. Quincey				
Extras				
Total	106			
Bowling Analysis				
K. Wing-kin	12	1	48	
B. L. Chestham	4	0	14	
Q. P. Quincey	8.4	0	33	
Ho Wing-ching	1	1	0	
Hanbury Boat St. Andrew's				
There was a close game between St. Andrew's and the Thomas Hanbury School Old Boys, the Saints setting just the worse of it by 14 runs. There was nothing special in the way of batting, but the bowling was quite fair.				
The scores follow:				
St. Andrew's				
J. Gutierrez, c. Ahmed, b. Jensen	22			
P. S. Hyndman, c. Willis, b. Ambrose	28			
F. J. Brand, c. Ahmed, b. Ambrose				
J. Brown, b. Madan	12			
S. H. Hopkins, b. Johansen, b. Ambrose	1			
E. A. Brodie, b. Ambrose	1			
E. G. Barnes, b. Johansen, b. Ambrose	1			
P. W. Golding, c. Johnford, b. Ambrose	4			
A. R. Madan, b. Madan	9			
A. Gomez, c. Ambrose, b. Madan	0			
J. Gutierrez, not out	0			
Extras				
Total	108			
Bowling Analysis				
A. J. Willis	4	—	19	
J. V. Jensen	5	—	29	1
H. J. Ambrose	11	2	28	4
A. Madan	9.8	2	23	3
Hanbury				
F. H. Porter, b. J. Gutierrez	18			
A. S. Ahmed, b. Gutierrez	4			
C. A. Sullivan, c. Barnes, b. Brown	15			
MARTIN'S X-POLATED				

## New Baseball Play Suggested

A Philadelphia fan comes forward with a novel change in the playing rules. He suggests to enliven the game and make it more interesting that the batter be allowed to steal first base any time he thinks he can turn the trick. Can you imagine the fun the pitchers would be in when a player like Ty Cobb comes up with such a rule in force.

For instance with a man on third and one out; just as the pitcher starts to wind up, the batter drops his bat and starts for first. The pitcher has to deliver the ball to the plate and the man at third is taking a long lead off the base, ready to race home if the catcher throws to first. Looks like it would make a fast play. What!

H. J. Ambrose, b. J. Gutierrez

A. Madar, c. A. R. Madar, b. Brodie

Rees Trounce R.A.T.

The Recreation Club had a very easy time of it with the R. A. T., whom they defeated by over 100 runs. The Bats mustered 69, more than half of which total came from the bat of Norris, this player before Main held a high one from him, knocking up 35.

C. E. Ollerdessen put on an a change bowler, came away with a remarkable record. He only put down three overs, one of which was a maiden and upset four wickets at a cost of only six runs.

Ten Rees batted and, with two exceptions, all got into double figures. F. Milner headed the list with 54. Even with such high

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Rees Trounce R.A.T.

scoring, Peacock's bowling average was quite good—five for 61.

The scores follow:

B. A. T.

W. C. Foster, c. Wigton, b. Main

G. F. Milner, c. Main, b. Milner

R. W. Johnston, run out

E. G. Boyling, b. Ollerdessen

E. E. Brewer, b. Main

H. Langley, b. Ollerdessen

J. E. Cameron, not out

R. Bailey, c. Wigton, b. Main

E. F. Thorpe, c. Wigton, b. Ollerdessen

Extras

Total

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

F. Milner ..... 10 2 34 15

T. Main ..... 19 3 23 27

C. E. Ollerdessen ..... 1 6

S. R. C.

A. V. White, c. Bailey, b. Peacock

T. Wigton, c. Brewer, b. Peacock

C. E. Ollerdessen, run out

R. W. Johnston, b. Milner

E. G. Boyling, b. Ollerdessen

J. E. Cameron, not out

R. Bailey, c. Wigton, b. Main

E. F. Thorpe, c. Wigton, b. Ollerdessen

Extras

Total

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

C. S. Peacock ..... 12 1 41

W. C. Foster ..... 8 1 33

W. R. Johnston ..... 7 1 24

H. Langley ..... 6 — 44 0

G. F. Milner ..... 5 2 29 1

Extras

Total

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

J. Gutierrez ..... 18.5 1 53 4

P. Hyndman ..... 12 4 32 9

J. Brown ..... 5 — 28 0

E. Brodie ..... 2 1 8 1

Rees Trounce R.A.T.

The Recreation Club had a very easy time of it with the R. A. T., whom they defeated by over 100 runs. The Bats mustered 69, more than half of which total came from the bat of Norris, this player before Main held a high one from him, knocking up 35.

C. E. Ollerdessen put on an a change bowler, came away with a remarkable record. He only put down three overs, one of which was a maiden and upset four wickets at a cost of only six runs.

Ten Rees batted and, with two exceptions, all got into double figures. F. Milner headed the list with 54. Even with such high

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